under this rule, if they desire to do so. Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL. COX, KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, EALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

con and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d, 1859 WALKER MEARES.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WEOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,

of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plaster, Plaster, Fire up Stills at the shortest notice

GEO. W. ROSE,

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, intelligence under cath of G. W. Authors, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway, and lie out hid and lurking in hitched one er, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for anv person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, withut accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.] E. B. OWEN, J. P., SEAL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said regroes, SOL. and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, acad or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the spoken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

TOURE WHITE LEAD; " Snow White Zine "White Gloss Zine

W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

RECRUITS WANTED. ASHE DRAGOONS, a company now forming for the War, and to be attached to Edmond ton's Battalion.
BOUNTY ONE HUNDRED BOLLARS! In my absence apply to A. Lamost, Wilmington, N. C. N. H. FENNELL.

April 4th, 1862.

176-5t*

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED. THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will THE SUBSCIDE.
YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, io.
give the full market rates.
Persons having such property to dispose of bad better
H. H. REGISTER.
N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. HE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail a question of life and death. Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and systers—or for making which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to rchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

General Notices.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the March Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter bessions for the County of New Hanover, as the Executor of the late Neill Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testing the state of th tator to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will

RALEIGH, March 24th, 1862. \\
LL pure Saltpetre delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be

it may contain. Transportation from any point on the Railroads will also be raid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General, and Chief of Orduance.

The 30th Regiment N. C. T. MESSES. FDITORS :- Allow me, through your columns, to

cated at Camp Holmes, near Wilmington.
The present camp of the regiment is quite a pleasant one;

This regiment has been in the service seven months; five nonths of the term for which they first enlisted is yet to duct, that they prefer death to a failure in establishing the independ noe of he sunny South. We hope soon to see the entire regiment re-culisted, and its present field officers reieut. Colonei, and T. J. Kell, Major. From the manner in which the Colonel has discharged his

es, we feel it nothing but what is due him, to say that id treatment and mild discipline have endeared him to the heart of every officer and soldier under his command.—
"Those who know him best, love him most." Lt. Colonel Draughon has proved himself well worthy of his position. Il likewise deserves great praise for the prompt manner in which he has discharged his duties. To sum up the whole, these officers have acted faithfully, and with honor of as good material as can be found anywhere in the service, and the manner in which it will be lead in an engagement will verify the assertion, when we say that it has not been with a flattering tongue that we have spoken

of the merits and qualifications of these officers.

As Editors complain of long pieces of this sort, we will have to bear that in mind, and by so doing slight many worthy officers and soldiers, but we cannot close without

-, ONSLOW COUNTY, April 14th, 1862.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE-Gentlemen: Having heard of some of the most outso that you could publish them to the world and let our people know what their fate will be if they fall into the hands of the heathen Lincoln hirelings.

On Saturday last, the 12th instant, some of Captain Ward's Cavalry were sent through the county to notify his pickets that the enemy were in the county, on their way either to Ooslow Court House or Swanboro', and to tell the pickets to get across New River as soon as possible. The intelligence that a regiment was to invade the county, to destroy property and beap all manper of insults upon the people naturally created much excitement.

On the same day (the 12th) some ten to fifteen Federal soldiers went to the house of Richard Oldfield, in Jones county. Mr. Oldfield had just returned from Kinston and Goldsboro', where he had been to carry away what few negroes he had left, and having met with some of his neighbors that had entered the service, he had kindly brought home some letters from Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and them to their friends. Mr. Oldfield was hand-harket sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming ing over the letters to Mr. W. A. Cummings. one of ing over the letters to Mr. W. A. Cummings, one of his neighbours, when the enemy's party came up. They seized the letters and took both Oldfield and Cummings ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line dollars for the letters. They then went to work desdollars for the letters. They then went to work destroying Mr. Oldfield's property, cutting up his barness, &c; &c. They then went into his house and into every N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put room in the house, unlocked every door, trunk and ton. Some of the fair ones of Wilmington, I suspect. bucket of eggs; they broke and sucked them-took a friendship. TARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C. | Jar of Dutter, and whatever the them the locks off his double barrelled gun and threw them jar of butter, and whatever else they wanted ;-took away; -scattered his powder over the yard and carried on good terms with all his fellow soldiers, and on pro-

> They were also very insulting to his wife, and she told them their conduct showed they were no gentlemen, or they would not go into a lady's private room and may be.

They took all of Mr. Oldfield's horses and mules ;hitched one mule forward of a cart and loaded it, taking swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These field they would return the next day after all the meat in the name of the State of North Carolina to require he had. They also drove off all his stock, cows and their master, or the lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House one of Mr. Oldfield's horses to his own buggy and caror, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said ried him and Mr. Cummings to Newbern. The horse laves that if they do not immediately return to their masand Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Cummings were just in the act of jumping out as they stopped the horse, and all the Yanke s had their rifles aimed at their heads, thinking they were going to escape. The Yankees also went to the house of Mr. Bynum, a very quiet, steady farmer,

and took two of his horses. I have heard that a squad of them staid out at Widthere was considerable firing of guns heard in the night. port. Some suppose that some of our cavalry attacked them, State so that I can get them again. Sol. is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick they swept off all the regrees and provisions they could they swept off all the negroes and provisions they could find on Mrs Sanders' place. What justification they but 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter | can alledge for their conduct, or what charge they can prefer against a widow lady like Mrs. Sanders, is more than we can imagine. - Journal.]

Now what is the matter in North Carolina that our military men should allow one company of Yankee infantry to invade our whole country. The force of cavalry on picket duty in this and Jones county ought to be sufficient to put a stop to these outrages by such insignificant squads of the enemy. The report of the advance in this direction being made by a regiment is Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Bryers, &c. For sale whole advance in this direction being made by a regiment is were the Fortieth, Forty-sixth and Fifty fifth Tennes are freely circulated on this point, which should make not correct. A perfectly truthful man who saw the see; Third, Eleventh and Twelfth Arkansas; the First | the blood of humanity boil with indignation. whole affair that I have mentioned informs me that there is a Yankee regiment two miles East of Pollocksville, and that it was only a company from this regiment that our pickets somehow took for a regiment, if not more. It appears to me little less than a shame that the enemy is allowed to send his little scouting parties as he does, robbing, plundering, insulting and arresting our people at their pleasure. Unless something is done this section of country will be reduced to beggary and starvation. Something can surely be done to keep the Yanlarge extent of country.

Without presuming to dicitate, it appears to me that if two or three regiments of infantry and a few companies of cavalry were stationed between Trenton and low. He had put his name to a large volume five years mac, or to yield up their lead to other hands. Will he the serious invine such property to dispose at his these depredations. Cavalry pickets could then be sent out with the certainty of baving something to fall back

Do please urge this matter upon the attention of the authorities. It is a matter of vital importance to a

Acknowledgments.

Company I, first North Carolina Cavalry, hereby return their sincere thanks to the ladies of Kenansville for \$35 cast of piney land, lying in frost of said place, on the main that the lands are principally and leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally alt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any tude on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of the lands to the laddes of Kehansanie to the laddes to Kehansanie to the laddes to the laddes of Kehansanie to the laddes of the Manassas, all which we did not get. The rail roads or others know why.

W. J. HOUSTON, Captain. For the Journal.

APRIL 17th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: I notice in your paper the advertise ment of Mr. Ashe, as the agent of the President for the pur pose of collecting fire-arms. &c., and I see that some of his sub-agents are already at work. The intention of our President is doubtless a good one, that of arming his troops in the field; but the manner in which he proposes to do it, has some objectionable features, which I propose to notice. He proposes to borrow, buy, or seize all guns, or parts of guns, without exception or reservation, and an appeal is made to the patriotism of our people to hand them over.— ell. But a victim was demanded to appease popular Now no one doubts the patriotism of North Carolinians;— they are ever ready and willing to offer themselves for their country's service; they have proven this in their four-fold answer to the recent call for troops; at the same time they are prudent people, and jealous of their individual rights — In volunteering it is considered necessary that some few must remain at home to sustain those who have gone, to take care of what is left, and to protect the defenceless; but if they are entirely disarmed, where is their power?—Had our President, through our Governor, or even through his agent, made this patriotic call on us for all our spare arms, (and I am willing to consider all as idle except one good gun to each family,) our people would have as readily and cheerfully furnished them as they have furnished men and cheerfully furnished them, as they have furnished men and only gun, our agents will find in many instances a difficulty, which one man cannot so easily overcome. Our people feel in the first place, that this threat to seize is an innovation on their rights, and a kind of military despotism, which is distasteful to democratic notions; still they would forego complaint, but that they consider it essentially necessary that they should at this time especially, be well armed at home. It is well known to all that we have a pepulation among us who are now as and aid of white traiters among us, might stir up. Captain Morgan, a med, could manage his six disarmed prischers, Morgan, as med, could manage his six disarmed prisoners, but capt. Morgan disarmed would have only teen one Mr. Morgan who would probably have given his life for nothing. This thing may do in towns and cities, where there are always more or less of the military stationed, but it will not begin to do in the country. It may be argued that if the exemption is made as I propose, that the President's object would be frustrated—this I think would by no means be the case, for I know in this immediate vicinity one man be here in his passession four rifles, two muskets and two who has in his possession four rifles, two muskets and two shot guns, besides a repeater and a single pistol, he can spare several guns, and many men have two or more, whilst there are others, three of whom I know around me, have only one good double gun each, and I heard two of those sen tell an agent a few days ago that those guns could not be bought, or easily impressed; they are men of large families, property, influence, and undoubted patriotism, who have done and are yet doing all they can for the good of our Southern Republic. Centimen, my object is to call the attention of Mr. Ashe to this matter: I believe him to be a wise and prudent, as well as a patriotic man, and I hope he wise and prudent, as well as a patriotic man, and I hope he will instruct his agents to except one good gun to each result him. He did not confer with his subordinate will instruct his agents to except one good gun to each resident family, and I think the choice should be left to the owner, for I do not think it would be prudent for any citizen to give up his last fire arm, even if he was willing to do so. And, furthermore, I believe it would be doing, the country a safe service to distribute to the Captain of each

PIKES-INCOMING ARMS.-We have noticed in mentioning Drs. Joyner, Surgeon; and Gregory, Assistant.

These gentlemen have performed their duties faithfully and attentively—they have ever been ready to administer to the wants of the sick, and, although the exposure of the past winter has been very great, they have succeeded with consumptions.

Some places in Georgia that the troops engaged in public pite manufactured in that State, thus liberating the fire-arms for arming the invaders.

Time rolled on; the pictures increased; but the army confronting the invaders. wants of the sick, and, although the exposure of the past winter has been very great, they have succeeded with comparatively few deaths. Doctors, you will ever live in the incomparatively few deaths. Doctors, you will ever live in the incomparative few deaths. Doctors, you will ever live in the incomparative few deaths. Doctors, you will ever live in the incomparation of those of us who have been afflicted with disease in the South would throw thousands of body. Well, it subsided. But the army did not move. officers and soldiers of the 30th Regiment, maintain the which are now withheld from hands ready and willing tives,) till the hot weather passes away. And the hot

of emergency.

.CAMP 28TH N. C. REGIMENT. KINSTON, N. C., April 14th 1862.

MESSES. EDITORS :- It is with no ordinary emotions rageous proceedings that ever took place in a civilized of joy and pride that I inform you, and through your country, I thought I would communicate them to you paper, the public, that the 28th N. C. Regiment has re-organized for the war." Six companies re-organized before we left Wilmington. Last week the four remaining companies re-organized, and on Saturday, we had an election for field officers, when Col Lane and Lieut. Col. Lowe were elected to their former positions by acclammation. For Major, we had some warm balloting. Several were nominated. After several ballot ings, Capt. Sam'l D. Lowe was elected. I noticed that the Captains were very popular with their Lieutenants, especially with the 1st Lieutenants. Perhaps the recent laws of succession in office had some influence It makes us very proud to know that we are the first

N. C. Regiment to re-organize. The regiment is very large—now numbering 1,250 men. Considering that our original term of service would not have expired till the 21st September, and being the first N. C. Regiment to re-enlist and re-organize, we think, very modestly, that we are entitled to some favors. We have no rifle companies. We would be very glad to have two rifle companies. Though we are not disposed to grumble, and will cheerfully do the best we can, and hope to be able, before long to teach Burnside, or any other who may come, that a curse bangs over the foe who dares invade the soil of North Carolina.

We are now realizing the privations and hardships of camp life. We often think of our comfortable winter quarters, and of the kind-hearted people of Wilmingdrawer, tearing every thing to pieces. They found a are remembered with more than the ordinary feelings of

We see nothing, hear nothing and know nothing here but to obey orders. A man has to be very patriotic, digiously good terms with himself, to see much enjoyment here; but so long as our country needs our ser vices, we will be contented in her service, wherever it

The Norfolk Day Book furnishes the following: We are in possession of a New York Heral? of the 14th, from which we extract the following. We would remind our readers of the fact that the *Herald* anleans! Does this mounting in hot haste, this gleaming nounces the steamer to leave for Europe on Wednesday.

This fact will explain the big lie about Island No. 10. to the Merrimac and the success of Major General Mc- a bit of it. Like Massena, of whom Napoleon said, Clellan's operations on the Peninsula operates to check | "His head is never so cool as when a thousand cannon

The British war ships from Vera Cruz have brought to Bermuda, who are said to be in a bad plight, suffering from yellow fever. The steamers Bermuda and Herald, under English

colors, were recently loading at Bermuda with military ow D. W. Sanders' place last night, (13th) and that stores, intending to run the blockade at some Southern luxurious apartments at 'these headquarters,' and has

The prisoners and property captured by Gen. Pope and Commodore Foot, at and in the vicinity of Island No. 10, are summed up as follows:-Major General Privates Brigadier Generals Cannon Colonels 10 Arms Lieutenant Colonels and Steamboats 15 Floating battery Majors 56 Horses, mules Captains 64 Wagons Lieutenants

Alabama and the New Orleans Pelican Guard.

Special Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribut , March 13th.

Why George B. McClellan was called to the onerous months, will never be fully explained. When appointed Major General of Volunteers by Gov. Dennison of Ohio. he was Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi kees from committing such depredations over such a on its last legs. It is putting it in very solft language to say that his standing among railroad managers was not high. Indeed, the truth would bear me out in as-It was known only to a few that it was merely a com- bers. pilation and translation from European publicationsis the smallest and most inconsiderable of the three.

It could not be denied that Gen. McDowell had failed. It will grind him to powder. McDowell be instantly displaced from the command of | will go forward, because he could not help it if he were the army of the Potomac. Neither the President nor to try. Gen. Scott dared to resist the execution of the decree. Clellan, by virtue of his Major Generalship, was senior officer, had been successful. He had sent thrilling telton, describing the successes in his Department.

egrams, and written imposing despatches to Washing-The public, not then knowing that he had neither planned nor fought a single one of the battles he described, and had not even been under fire in Western Virginia, and that he was entitled to no more credit for any of those victories than the writer of this paragraph -the bewildered and appalled public, and the horribly frightened officials at Washington, who in their nightly dreams saw visions of Beauregard and the Black Horse Cavalry crossing the Long Bridge, instantly indicated McCiellan as the man to supplant McDowell. Preciseorderly, but let them know the people are disarmed, and ly why they called him they did not know, and I fancy they have not yet found out. But the war had hardly knows what some evil spirits among them, with the council begun, and his department was the only one in which anything had been done; and, forgetting how cheap pen Having set up an idol, all patriotic men, of high and

low degree, instantly commenced offering incense at its shrine—though nobody could tell exactly why, nor has anybody yet found out. Everybody reposed implicit confidence in him; all waited for his nod with reverenabout him. He did not confer with his subordinate Generals, and they recollected that the great Napoleon did just so by his Marshals. The newspapers abounded with sketches of his personal appearance, and the so. And, furthermore, I believe it would be doing, the country a safe service to distribute to the Captain of each militia district some amountion that could be used in case jor-General Commanding " in all conceivable and inconceivable attitudes, the most frequent and popular of which is that wherein he is mounted on a furious chargsome places in Georgia that the troops engaged in public er, at the head of his serried columns leading his im-

good name you now have—show the material of which you are made, and with the aid of similar material, we will be able to run the race, reach the goal, gain the prize, and wear the crown.

Wiles.

which are now withheld from hands ready and willing to use them effectually. To most all the uses of military police outside of the battle field, the pike is a sutumnal rains fall, and the mud dried away. It was the leaves we mean—when they fall, then! So the trees

over the Potomac shed their foliage, till they looked as A Bill to be Entitled "An Act to Further Provide bare as a flock of plucked turkies. But the army remained in full feather, and didn't go. Let the enemy begin the attack—and lo! they began it at Ball's Bluff. Then was exhibited a fearful amount of incompetency, of slaughter, of treatment—but the Major-General Commanding, after Banks had crossed the Potomac, ordered his return, and refused to accept the battle tendered by the foe. A long, lingering Indian summer, with road more hard and skies more beautiful than Virginia had seen for many a year, followed, carrying October, with its dry soil and balmy sun, onward, till December melted into January. This seemingly special invitation of Providence for an onward movement, instead of being accepted, was whiled away in ostentatious parades and gala-day sham fights, where the common soldiery mounted their white gloves and the Major General Commanding bestrode his favorite charger, the unthinking crowd gaping with wonder, wh le belles from the Northern cities showered their sweetest smiles all over the

As the new year approached. 'Why don't be move?' said some impatient observer, infatuated with the delusion that war means fighting. 'He is waiting for something to turn up!' responded grave believers in strate-Well, it did turn up at Mill Spring. Why don't he move now? He is waiting for Burnside. His plan contemplates a general onset upon the foe all along the lines from Hatteras to Kansas. When they are ready at the extremities, the centre will fall with crushing weight upon Manassas, and the rebellion will be ended Be patient. By and by, the gallant Burnside, after encountering and mastering obstacles immeasurably worse than all the mud that can be piled between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, opens fire at Roanoke in the East, while Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and Donelson on the Cumberland, their brave assailants wallowing to their arm pits in the mire, send the echo back to Albemarle.

Mitchell, catching the inspiration, buffets sleet and storm, and by forced marches seizes Bowling Green, while Seigel falls suddenly upon Springfield, Curtis chases Price quite down into Arkansas, our gunboats penetrate beyond Pulaski and threaten Savannah, and Ben Butler hurries off his regiments and transports to leans! Does this mounting in hot haste, this gleaming of bayone's and bursting of she'ls all around from Pickens to Springfield, disturb the equanimity or jostle the The Herald says, " A vague uneasiness with regard self-control of the Major General Commanding? Not are thundering in his ears," our Field-Marshal poss :sses his soul in peace, and directs the telegraphic censor the great bulk of the English contingent from Mexico to reiterate the chronic fact, "All is quiet along the

lines of the Potomac." And so the army has stood through the winter, but without being permitted to go into winter quarters .-The 'Major General Commanding' has enjoyed his retired nightly to his downy pillow; while the leaders of divisions and brigades have dwelt under breezy canvas, and the common soldiers have slept on their pallets under the provisions of the preceding section shall be assorted by the Secretary of War to the different companies hearted general said to me, 'My camp has been full of now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum agues, intermittents and typhoids all winter. I have done nothing but issue orders for coffins. And now come. just as the malaria season approaches, we are to move Southward.' Believing in the full intent of the Major nary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States Confederate States enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Navy he transferred from the Secretary of the Navy he transferred from the 1,000 it has been infamously cruel to forbid the army going into hots and patting up of the protection in the patting up of the protection in the patting up of the protection in the patting up of the patting

But, at last, the army is going to move! Why?-\$300 000,000, and was involving them in an annual tax of \$20,000,000, and was running up a debt that their and responsible position he has held for the past seven | great-grand children would not see the end of they commenced to inquire whether this attempt to make a colossal military chieftain out of a second-rate railroad superintendent, was not too costly an experiment; and Railroad, a dilapidated concern, which had long been they began to hint at a change. Acting upon this hint, a robust official opene I his mouth and spake. presented to "the Major General Commanding" the alternative, either to move his army, or to remove himserting that it was rather middling, if not decidedly self; either to take his columns away from the Potobefore, as one of the American Military Commission to move? I think he will, and at an early day. Where the Crimea. Of this respectable, though somewhat je- If I knew, I would not tell. Will be find the foe? I jeune work the public supposed him to be the author. am not sure that he will soon find him in large num-

If he meets him, will he conquer him? There is not that an enterprising bookseller (unaware of this fact) a doubt of it. With such troops, so well armed, and large section of country. It may be said to amount to had sent a good many copies across the Atlantic for with such ponderous masses of artiflery, and led by such sale, which were returned upon his hands because for-experienced officers to Seintzelman, McDowell, Frankeign traders dare not sell them, lest they be sued for in- lin, Sumner, Hooker, Smith, McCall, Casey, Double fringing copyrights-and that in reality he was no more | day, and their associates, who have seen service, and the author of the substantial parts of this book, than he such recruits from civil life as Banks, Wadsworth, Marwas of the Koran. Even in pretty well-informed cir- tindale, Cochrane and others who are eager to distincles, it is still asserted that Captain McClellan was se- guish themselves, the grand army of the Potomac, lected by the other two members of the Crimean 'om- whether its nominal head be McClellan, McDowell, or mission (Majors Mordecai and Delafied) to draw up the Halleck, or Fremont, or the President of the United report to the Secretary of War. This is an error. | States (its Constitutional Commander-in-Chief,) or, Each member published a book, and that of McClellan with concert of action, even if it have no nominal head, will know no such word as fail. Its weight is so great The country was appailed at the disaster of Bull Run. | that if it be but let loose and precipitated upon the foe,

War is inexorable. It sacrifices lives and reputations In a word, the army will move, and will win. But with remorseless hand. Public opinion demanded that no thanks to the "Major General Commanding." He

I assert, upon the most trustworthy authority, that, in the opinion of the best informed army officers, Gen. ell. But a victim was demanded to appease popular McClellan is not entitled to the slightest credit for any clamor, and he was offered up. In looking around for of our recent victories at the East and the West -not his successor, it was found that the selection was con- the sightest. I assert, and defy contradiction and confined to a very narrow range. The oldest and most ex- sequences that all the real and acting Major Generals perienced Generals in the army, excepting Wool, who was then under some mysterious ban, had joined the two or three exceptions, at the most, have not the rebels. The campain in Western Virginia, where Mc- slightest confidence in his capacity as a strategist or a military leader, and that they scout his pretensions to superiority with scorn and contempt.

> What would the people say if they were to know that on the eve of events surpassing in magnitude any that have occurred during this war, the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac should call a special council of war, to be composed of his principal generals; that, at the time appointed, ten chiefs of divisions from all parts of the army attended at his headquarters to confer upon matters of the weightiest concernment; that, after a simple shake of the hand all round, he retired leaving his father-in-law, a member of his staff, and recently a mere paymaster in the army, to represent him in the council, he, the Major-General Commanding, never appearing for one moment among them during this protracted sitting? Would they not think he was either one of the greatest or one of the smallest men that ever commanded a vast army on the eve of a grand onward movement? And, remembering that war has

> yet, for the reasons already given, McClellan will move forward, and, if he finds the foe, his columns will conquer him. The historian of this Rebellion will do him ard his army full jus ice, awarding laurels to those who win them, and censure to those who deserve it.

FIGHT ON LAUREL.—From various sources we learn that a few companies of Confederate troops were sent from Knoxville the other day to "scour out" Laurel, a somewhat notorious locality in Madison County, N. C., about 35 miles North of this town. Laurel is a settlement in the "big mountains," heading close up to the Tennessee line, and for months past has been general headquarters and hiding place for renegades and tories from Greene county, Tennessee, where they were cordially received and that if he had time he would make them a speech, and make them good Unionists in ten minutes.

In reference to the death of Gen. Buell, it is stated by five Confederate soldiers who had been taken prisoners and beadquarters and hiding place for renegades and tories from Greene county, Tennessee, who taken refuge in the mountains of the North was allowed the mountains of the North of the captured by our forces are General Prentiss and acveral Colonels who were acting "rigadiers. The former of whom is reported being quite insolent in his deportment. Before a membed that if he had time he would make them a speech, and make them good Unionists in ten minutes.

In reference to the death of Gen. Buell, it is stated by five Confederate soldiers who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the colors of the Federal army were draped in mounting for his loss, and that he was killed early in the action on Monday. This is confirmed by the admission of four hundred men in launcoes, and took purchased anthority accounted that eight is a despatch received here by private parties from Mobile.—

The Confederate troops, as we are informed in his deportment. Before the captured by our forces are General Ventures and among the captured by our forces are General Wallance, and among the captured by our forces are General Ventures.

In reference to the death of Gen. Buell, it is stated by five Confederate soldiers who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the colors of the Federal army were draped in mounting for his loss, and that he was kille region. The Confederate troops, as we are informed upon undoubted authority, encountered a body of these tories at Clark's Mills, where a fight ensued, and several of the tories were killed. We shall probably get the

for the Public Defence."

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our seil; SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do euact, That the President be, and he is hereby,

authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sconer ended, all white men who are residents of have been scoper ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, un-less the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, how-ever, That all such companies, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months. whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to re-organize said companies, battalions, and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided, further, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have heretofore not retheir original enlistment, and who have heretofore not re-ceived furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of baunty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most com-patible with the public interest; and Provided further. The patible with the public interest; and Provided further, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation hereinabove granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it at such time as the furlough would otherthe age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments battalions and compa-nics hereafter to be organized shall be required to remain in heir respective companies, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can sooner be supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battal-

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be withing thirty days from the passage of this act so far completed as to have the who e number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers. Sec. 3. Le it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers, and, on faiture to obtain such consent, he shall employ Conjederate officers, charged with the duly of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regu-

ions or regiments, shall be, and the same are hereby, re-

lations to be prescribed by him.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that persons enrolled companies from the States from which they respectively

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted. That all seamen and ordi-

thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at When the people began to learn that this gorgeous stated periods of not greater than three months, details, denageant on the Potomac had already cost them about each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full. Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President. Provided, also, That during their stay at home, they shall not receive pay. Provided further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Conteder. war until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and hable to duty, if they shall willfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said articles: Provided further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be ne-cessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under the provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, The company, battalion, and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same: Provided The troops raised in any one State, shall not be combined in regimental, battalion squad-

ron, or company organization with troops raised in any SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty. SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shotgun, rifle or carbine, accepted ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is wil-ling to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be enti-tled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said re-ceived and approved musket, rifle, shotgun or carbine. FEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary

FEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacancies shall be filled by the Prisident from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battation, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said va-cancy shall be filled by election: Provided, That all ap-pointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers shall a ply to those regiments, battalions and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally ap-

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five rank and file; each company of field artiery of one hundred and

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are not now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service.

The Atlanta Commonso alth savs:

We have seen and conversed with a gen'leman who left

night our men were too busy attending to our own wounded to give any attention to those of the enemy.

Up to the time our informant left, seven thousand prison-ers had been brought in, and large numbers were continually arriving. The division under General Polk drove five thousand of the enemy into the river, and it is estimated

GEV. Mointone Not Duan—Relatives in the neighborhood of the considerate Gen. Meintonh, who was reported killed at the life battle of Pea Ridge, have received direct information from Fort Smith that he was not killed, but severely wounded in the side.—Oinconnait Eng.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND VA., April 16:h, 1862. CONGRESS.—In the Senate to-day, a bill was reported from the Committee on Postal affairs, increasing the rate of ostage on single letters to ten cents, after the first of July ext. The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

The Committee on the Flag for the Confederate govern-

ment did not report to-day. The Chairman said he would report on Friday, the design agreed upon. House of Representatives .- A voluminous report was

made by the Committee to investigate the disaster of Roan-

FEDERALS AT MONTEREY .- The eremy have taken poseession of Monterey, Highland County, with a force of four

All quiet in the valley. Jackson's force is increasing daiy, and no indications of an early engagement.

FROM THE PENINSULA.—It is reported that there has been ferce skirmishing on the Peninsula to-day. The French Minister arrived here to-night.

REPORT OF THE BOANOKE INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE.

RICHMOND, VA., April 17th, 1862. The report made yesterday to the House by the Roanoke nvestigating committee, concludes by saying, that whatever of blame and responsibility is justly attributable to any one for the defeat of our troops at Roanoke Island, on the eighth of February, should attach to Maj. Gen. Huger and late Secretary of War, Benjamin.

[SECOND DISPATCH.[FIGHTING ON THE PENINSULA .- COL. MCKINNEY. OF NORTH CAROLINA, KILLED.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17th, 1862. Official dispatches received last night from Lee's farm, on the Peninsula, state that the enemy commenced a furious bombardment of our lines at half-past eight o'clock vesterday morning, and continuing until seven o'clock, P. M.

Their attack was upon our centre, which was splendidly repulsed. They tried to force Gen. Cobb's position, between Lee's and Wynn's Mills, waded the Creek, and for a moment occupied some of our rifle pits. They were driven out, however, and repulsed with heavy loss. Our troops behaved nobly. At 10 o'clock, P. M., all was quiet.

Our loss was twenty killed, including Col. McKinney, of the 15th North Carolina regiment, and not over seventy-five wounded. Eight artillery horses were killed, and a howitzer disabled.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICSMOND, VA., April 17th, 1862. Congress .- The Senate to-day passed a bill to make provision for coins of the Confederate States to bear such devices as the Secretary of the Treasury may devise The Senate also passed the House bill making Augusta a

port of delivery for goods imported in Charleston. The French Minister .- Nothing positively is known of the object of the visit of the French Minister. Among the various conjectures is one, that he has come to ascertain what commercial treaties with France are contemplated, and whether the independence of the Confederacy will be maintained, and to report to the Emperor.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

RICHMOND. VA., April 17th, 1862, P. M. An official dispatch received this evening from Gen. Magruder, makes no mention of any subsequent fighting on the

the behaviour of our troops in the affair of Wednesday. The House has passed a bill to provide for the safe and expeditious transportation of troops and munition of War by railroad, by six majority. The bill creates the office of military chief of railroads and transportation, at a salary of five thousand dollars.

SKIRMISH NEAR SAVANNAH, &c. AUGUSTA, GEO., April 18th, 1862.

The Savannah Morning News says that there was a skirmish at Whitemarsh Island on Wednesday last, between some companies of the thirteenth Georgia and a Michigan regiment. The latter were repulsed with a loss of about twenty. The Confederate loss was five killed and missing, and seven wounded.

An accident occurred to a train on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, containing soldiers. Greene, of Tennessee, was killed, and about twenty-six slightly wounded.

Guerrilla Companies.

We need more independent Gaerrilla Companies to hang about the invaders of our homes, and pick them off as opportunity offers. Morgan and Ashby, are doing a great work in this way, and just such men are needed in every State. On the Carolina coast, such a man as Morgan would find a rich field for operation. And we are surprised that the citizens of the counties infested with the maurauders, and those threatened, do not form independent companies and detachments and annoy the enemy in every way possible. While the Yankees remained upon the saudbanks of Hatteras or on Roanoke Island, it was not easy to get at them, but Newbern, Beaufort and all the points around the coast should be made most uncomfortable to the invaders. These men come to enslave us and rain us, and should be killed in every way possible. The people of the South must determine to be free, and freedom can only be retained by whipping the Yankees. Let us fight them in every way possible.

PRAYER FOR THE "VIRGINIA."-The following form of prayer has been issued by Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, Episcopal Bisnop of Georgia, to be used in all the Churches of his Diocese:

"O, Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the Heavens and rulest the raging of the sea; who hast compassed the water with bounds, until day and night come to an end. Be pleased to receive into thy Almighty and most gracious protection the persons of thy servants, the officers and crews of our fleet and especially of the Virginia, now engaged in active service. Preserve them from the dargers of the sea, and from the violence of the enemy; give them victory in their various conflicts, that they may be a safeguard unto the Confedorate States of America, and a security for such as pass in the seas upon their lawful occasions; may they return fo salety to enjoy the blessings of the land with the eruits of their labor, and with a thankful remembrance of thy mercies to praise and glorify thy holy name, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord-Amen.'

THE RESOLUTION OF THE PLANTERS IN ALABAMA. -A meeting of the planters of Russell county, Alabama, has been held, at which resolutions were adopted recommending the planting of no cotton for market, and a determination to continue this policy until our country is relieved from her present embarrassments at home and abroad : regarding no man as a friend who will violate the letter or spirit of these resolutions ; expressing the opinion that no cotton should be planted, but we have seen and conversed with a gen'leman who left produced an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Cæar, a Eugen, a Marlborough, a Frederick, a Wellington, and a Napotton, would they not promptly assign him to the latter category? And would they hesitate to believe transported that some of these commanders of divisions left the council with undisguised contempt for their pretentious chief?

I wish it understood that I make these statements upon my responsibility, and upon ample evidence. And upon my responsibility, and upon ample evidence and conversed with a gen'leman who left to corinth on Wednesday night in company with four thousand and that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; that all available land should be sown in grain, &c.; the planter appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all that the chair appoint a committee to notify all tha

FIGHT WITH THE TORIES .- The Knoxville Register, of Sunday last, says a bushwhacking fight, which lasted three days, came off last week between a detachment of Conlederates under command of Col. Key, and the band of tories from Greene county, Tennessee, who have taken refuge in the mountains of the North Carolina border, and who have been occasionally sallying down into Greene, and committing outrages and depredation upon the Southern rights men. The result of the fight was, that from fifteen to twenty-five tories were killed. Lynchburg Republican, 16th inst.

OCCUPATION OF APALACHICOLA .-- The Yankees landed at Apalachicola on Thursday, the 3d inst., with a force of four hundred men in launcoes, and took possession

Apalachicola was being evacuated by our forces, and the enemy, therefore, had nothing to do but to take possession. They will find trouble, however, if they undertake to penetrate the interior by way of the river.—Tallahasses Floridian.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

THERE is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that we are on the eve of events of the most momentons character, or that the position of things is painfully critical. The present is no time for concealmen's. The public, in order to have confidence, must be treated with confidence. The people of the Confederacy, by pulously avoided by their agents. their patriotism and constancy, have established their right to such treatment, and any other course will do harm. Island Number Ten has fallen. We have feared as much and more. We now first learn the fact through Federal sources. We must fear that this concealment or suppression of news, will do harm. We want to publish nothing that will interfere with the military operations of the government in any way. We are not quite fools enough to be willing to do anything to add to the risk of the vessel in which our own humble lives and fortunes are embarked. But we are now come to the time when concealments are useless as they are needless. They can do no good, and the plainest truth, most plainly stated, can do no barm. The people are not afraid of the truth ; if we thought they were. then indeed we might be given to despair of the Republic. But they are not. They are afraid of the secrecy that lay quiet, that suffered Albert Sidney Johnston to stand so long at Bowling Green without force, for fear of letting his weakness be known by taking the people at once into confidence, and appealing to them, as had finally to be done, with this difference, that if it had been done at once. Beauregard's troops at Corinth would by this time have all been seasoned veterans, and not, as too many of them must now be, new, though brave

We know that these remarks are distateful, but they are true. We know that President Davis and his cabinet and all his officers, all indeed who not only have the fate of their country at heart, but a vast responsibility connected with her destinies upon their shoulders, are entitled to ask for and receive not only a ready support but a kind construction for all their acts, which are unquestionably dictated by an honest desire to promote the public good and secure the public ind pendence ju the tremendous conflict now pending. The government is as much interested as the people. The members of the government are of and from the people, and have the same rights to defend, the same interests to protect that the people have. They share the same dangers with the people, only in a still greater degree, as their prominence makes them a more conspicuous mark. It is in the perfect mutual confidence and full understanding hopes of the patriot must be founded. Without this foundation, they must be doomed to disappointment.

We make these remarks with none of the feelings of mere newsmongers, deprived of exciting pabalum for a daily issue. The duties and the labors of the conscientious conductors of the public press in these times are painful and harrassing to a degree which few understand of the trials of the country and the feelings of the indimedium by which, to a certain extent, the country bolds communion with itself, knows its own position, discovan institution, and we except from the preceding restatesmanship to express a balf-covert wish for its suppression, or at least a desire to witness its natural death. By it ale ne can the government appeal to the people or tion, the patriotic appeal find a voice through its impetus, while its intelligence keeps the people from falling into that deadly apathy which flows from sombre conjecture and results in helpless despondency. It is therefore for the good, not of the newspaper conductors, few in number, but of the people, that as few impediments as possible should be offered to the full transor combinations or even the present positions of troops,

Now this fall of Island Number Ten was not so unand the Memphis papers said something about it, and taken or was it evacuated? These are questions. We publish elsewhere the report of Commodore Foote to the Federal Secretary of the Nevy, also certain remarks | sible parties in Onslow county, in reference to the releck. There is an apparent discrepancy, but we can already stated, and representing the state of things in

knows there is plenty of ground for it, in connection b th with Number Ten and New Madrid. There has it-whiskey around with too many of our leaders. The harm that drunkenness has done the soldiers is enough that has been done by drunken or even drinking officers. they all lie generally about things in general, but if State. things go on as they have been going lately, they will be able to retort the accusation upon us with interest.

THE Convention of this State, which we think is th only one of those extraordinary bodies, the offspring of the movements of the last year, which still maintains its existence, met last Monday in the Capitol at Raleigh. Were we inclined to indulge in any vein of sarcasm, certainly the tenacity with which this body clings to existence, the uncertainty of its ultimate course and the frequency of its returns to the field of its protracted labors would a ford ample scope for the indulgance of that hu- from facts or avoid unintentional error. We feel confiearnestness too great to permit any deviation from plain statement, even for the purposes of irony. We do sincerely they could be made under the circumstances. trust that the Convention and all its members are impressed with the gravity of the times, and that, throwing aside schemes of ambition, thoughts of preferment, or even measures of political change that might be safely broached in more quiet times, they will remember only the crisis that is upon us, only attend to the duties which it from the field of battle. Over 25 colors and 3,000 pris- of an election by that body was mooted, Mr. Graham

That this body is an able one, no one will deny .-That its members are individually respectable gentlemen will be generally conceded, yet that the people desire its protracted existence, or will look with favour

eay. It is to be hoped that it will do nothing that can Campa be salely avoided. Called into existence by a necessity,

sity, or not clearly justified by it, must be regarded as an usurpation. The necess ty must be positive and not Humphrey Marshall. We must confess that all this our idea of how far it might be ju sity is a most dangerous cover for assumed powers. It is believed to be on the programme the last time we in is beyond controversy and without exception the pleas this part of the world were permitted to take a slight adduce the facts or reasonings upon which our concluunder which all usurpations have taken place: It cannot be too closely watched by the people, nor too scru-

Conventions are but representative bodies, mere delegated agents, with whatever representative powers the people may temporarily clothe them for any specific purpose. The rights of the people are indefeasible, and cannot by any-form of election pass from the people to any one hundred and twenty persons, no matter how intelligent they may be in fact, and how much more than intelligent they may seem in their own eyes. The people clothed a certain body with power for a certain purpose. That purpose was accomplished on the 20th day of May last, and any subsequent acts not absolutely re. quired to give force and effect to the ordinance of the 20th May, 1861, are wanting in moral sanction, and deprived of the plea which alone can justify their assumption, or acquit those concerned in it from the charge of

We make these remarks with no wish to rip up old and genial maxim; it is specially so in times like these-Let the evils of the past be buried with it, but do not et its lessons be neglected or its experience forgotten .-That the Convention has already protracted its existence and extended the sphere of its operations beyond the sanction derived from the people at the time of its election, or any subsequent endorsement by public opinion, is brought forward simply as a fact, not urged as a charge. We must believe that the majority of the members recognise this fact, as also the additional fact that now, still less than at any former time, is a fair opportunity presented for the discussion of changes in our fundamental law or domestic policy. It is not fair, it is not just to the people of the East, whose eyes are turned in a wholly different direction, whose homes are menaced or invaded, and whose rights and feelings are certainly entitled to some little respect from their more fortunated ly situated brethren in other sections of the State.

In this connection, we find that the gubernatorial

question occupies a place, since the proposition to choose a successor to Governor Clark by the convention, moot ed more than once before, is likely to be again revived under the plea of necessity. As we have said before, the doctrine of constructive necessity is one of the most and accord between the people and their agents that the dangerous that can be adopted or acted upon in the history of a free people, especially when the policy in justification of which this doctrine is pleaded, is one which tends to the circumscription of popular rights, and to the acceleration of that process by which power is ever prone to steal from the many to the few. As the barons at Runnymede, so the people of North Carolina at this time. They were then unwilling to change the or appreciate, and require frequently a serious effort to laws of England. The people now are unwilling to bring the mind up to their due performance in the midst | charge the laws of North Carolina. The selection of a Governor belongs to the people, and the necessity. to vidual. But they are necessary, for they afford the great justify any deprivation of even suspension of this right must be controlling indeed, and not merely speculative or inferential. It will not do to say that the convention ers its own maladies and suggests its own remedies. Of is in fact the people. It is the creature of the people. course there will be evils in this "institution," for it 15 Neither will it do to say that the convention being composed of a very able and a very good set of men, is betmarks in this paragraph the few who would seize the ter qual fied to choose a governor, and exercise other present as a time for the advancement of party ends or popular rights, than the people themselves. This is but private purposes. But as a whole, never has the press | the plea of all oligarchies and of all autocracies for that of the South or of any other country exhibited a higher matter. Neither can it be said that the convenspirit or a purer moral tone, and it can well afford to fion is free from party bias or personal aspiralet pass the small sneers of the few officials in epaulets tion. On the contrary, the Convention contains or out of them who think it something approaching to more aspirants in proportion to numbers, than any simlar body we have ever known. Our knowledge, we admit, is limited and our judgment may be defective, but in this matter we can freely appeal to any person who the people to the government. The stirring proclama. knows the public men of the State, to bear us out. We make this not as a charge, we state it as a fact. We columns. From its efforts great movemen s find their can hardly admit the peculiar acceptability of the Convention as an elective body; and any election by that body will be most clearly an usurpation, upless justified by an overruling necessity, amounting to some insuper able obstacle to the direct exercise of the power of elec-

tion by the people themselves. As for the gubernatorial question, apart from the mission of reliable facts, not affecting future movements | Convention, we have already said that we desire a sus pension of discussion for the time being. We have but facts as to things that have actually happened and made no attack upon anybody because others have which must be as well known to the enemy as to cur- hoisted their names. We have hoisted the name of no person. This is no time to indulge in the old political man couvre to forestall public opinion by publishing expected as that its announcement should have created little scraps of letters as the voice of the people. Such any panic. Indeed the public had been prepared for it, things are out of place and out of time now. We have referred to charges preferred against Mr. Johnston, not then it appears to Lave been hushed up. It is a mis- as they were calculated to effect his candidacy, but as take that disasters need to be concealed from true peo- they were aimed at a large class of the citizens of the ple. Roanoke and Donelson only stimulated such .- State to whom the proscription directed against Mr. The wavering or the unfaithful seem to find them out at Johnston would equally apply. Mr. Johnston is a very any rate. Number Ten was to be held as long as pos- clever and capable gentleman. So are others. There sible, but it was not relied upon that it could not be is no need now to get heated about their respective taken or would not have to be evacuated. Was it claims. There are no claims, but those of the country

WE continue to receive letters from perfectly respon made in St. Louis on the 9th instant by General Hal- | cent Federal outrages there, confirming all that we have Jones and Oaslow as distressing in the extreme. As, Our Richmond and other cotemporaries comment however, these letters simply contain details already givwith bitter mortification upon the whole train of cir- en to the public, we forbear their publication at prescumstances connected with Island Number Ten. God ent, especially as we know that the military authorities have been fully informed as to this matter.

Retaliation is the only resource that we see left to been altogether too much gas, and we may as well say put a stop to outrages disgraceful to humanity and violative of all the rules of civilized warfare. Let Gen-Burnside be at once as prized that whatever severity is certainly, but who shall pretend to estimate the harm shown or indignity offered to the persons of the humblest citizen of North Carolina, will be publicly inflict-We must come down to stern facts. It is true the ene- ed, in retaliation, upon the Federal officer or officers of my lies and gasses. Halleck lies about Corinth, and the highest rank now in any prison or prisons in this

The wildest reports are in circulation in Onslow, an of the most contradictory character. That many of them are exaggerated and some of them groundless we have no doubt, and indeed in the state of feeling produced by the incursion of the enemy this was to have been anticipated. We have given no mere rumours, our statements being founded generally upon official reports; and yet we cannot vouch for their entire accuracy, since, with the most conscientious endeavour, our informants themselves may have been unable to seperate rumour mor. But the times are too serious, and the demand for dent, however, that the statemeents of our correspondents are in the main correct, or at least as nearly so as

> Later from the Battle of Shiloh The following dispatch appears in the Richmond papers of last Saturday :-

CORINTH. April 17, 1862.—Report of Commanders show that 14 pieces of the enemy's artillery were brought oners were captured.

Extract of a Letter to the Fditors of the Journal, dated
Kinston, N. C., Arail 18th, 1862.
No news of interest affoat here at present. Our pickets
are frequently coming in contact with Yankees; five of the sire its protracted existence, or will look with favour upon any extension of the powers claimed by it, or upon the continued exercise of these powers, is more than doubtful.

What the Convention proposes to do we can hardly say. It is to be hoped that it will do nothing that can

WE receive to-day by telegraph, the report that Nashville had been retaken by Gens. E. Kirby Smith and

glance at it. The news from the Charleston Courier about the fall of Pulacki only confirms us in our first opinion. Our house of Congress, must have been conclusive with us in first feeling on hearing of the sudden fall of that work, favour of some such action. The interests the public was one of blank astonishment; our first opinion was service forbid any more minute reference to these matthat all could not be right. The big stories of breaches | ters, but bereafter when the seal of secrecy is removed. ments no doubt honestly made by the Savannah papers, by those who are either ignorant themselves, or presume sounded strangely to plain sort of people like ourselves. We happened to recollect that our batteries on Morris Island were considerably nearer to Fort Sumter than any land batteries that the enemy could possibly plant against Pulaski, and we know that Sumter was not breached at all by our fire. We also happened to have matter of course, endorses all the acts of those in ausome recollection of the Crimean war, and of the fact that batteries at a thousand yards, were regarded as almost useless, and that finally the allies worked their approaches so actively, that their last parallel was so sores. To let bye-gones be bye-gones is usually a good near to the Russian works that the smoke and flash of the guns of the contending parties almost blinded both. We didn't more than half believe that the Fort could have been breached as asserted. We don't believe a word of it now. The Northern military and civil authorities may well be struck with the ridiculous conduct of those in charge of a Fort who made no effort to prevent the completion of all the preparations for its capture, and when these preparations were finished, hardly made a show of resistance.

If this is to be the history of our forts, if they are to be abandoned as soon as there appears to be a danger that somebody may be burt, then they had better all be b'own up at opce. It is strange to read of the seiges sustained by the hired mercenaries of European monarchies ;-to see how they have held out for days and weeks and months, until food grew scarce and they ate their very boots, and they were on short allowance of water and the walls crumbled around them, and death was busy in their thinned ranks and in their emaciated frames ;-it is strange, we say, to read these things, and then to read of Southern freemen fighting for their own homes and the homes of all that ought to be dear would have as few as anybody could have. to them, giving up a fort after thirty-two hours of fire, not breached and with very few casualties, while the poyish commander assures the world that he has " done

all that man can do !" Will this sort of thing do? Can it do? Either this sert of thing must be stopped or the war might as well stop. The time for concealments and "soft sodder" is past. The thing must be changed. Men must do better. Mere inexperienced youths must not be put in such isolated posts requiring strength of mind, experience and will. The press and the public must put their face against these unresisting capitulations, and of imbecility, and then the burden of blame rests on the mands, as well as the mere formula of a commission, and who are self-balanced and prepared for any emergency

Daily Journal, 22d inst. The Convention .- The Governorship

Owing to an unfortunate babit we have of thinking that two and two make four, and of forgetting that by any hocus pocus it can make five, we no doubt fell into a grave error last week when speaking of the time which must elapse between the date of that writing and the time for holding an election for the next Governor of North Carolina, which we put off to some three and a

We were aware that the Convention or its members considered themselves " masters of the situation." and above control by any impediments that the constitution of North Carolina might interpose, but we hardly supposed, or at any rate we had forgo ten to make allowance for the fact that they also ignored the laws prescribed for the regulation of the human constitution, mental and physical. It was once thought that the framers of our present constitution, or what was our least fair common sense, and might have been supposed to have taken into consideration the fact that men must die sometime, and that Governors being but men, may they of our prowers, that, as they fled, they burned the die during their term of office, as well as at any other bridges after them to prevent a successful pursuit. time. Seeing this, they made provision to fill any va- killed, and about twenty-five wounded. The enemy's Governor. But so stupid were they, as we are told, tainty. On the field were a number of graves, and that, having their attention directed to this very matter, among them one with a headstone marked "Adjutant. they left their business ridiculously incomplete, and left the space of time between the first Thursday in August liable, though not likely to occur every other year. To eight or nine hundred, will prove correct. suppose that this thing could have escaped the attention of the Convention of 1835, is to ascribe to that body an amount of willful fatuity, the length and breadth, depth and thickness of which it required the immense acumen of the present body to measure and ponderate. Yet the presumption that the Convention of 1835 left such a casus omissus in the Constitution as would leave nearly the half of every other year liable to an interregnum in the Executive department is that upon which the Convention must proceed, if it declares the existence of a vacancy in the Executive from and after the first Thursday in August next, and proceeds to supply that vacancy, either by its own direct action, or by prowiding for an extraordinary election by the people, in advance of the usual time. Plain people would be apt to suppose that men had died before 1835, and, indeed, there is some evidence that the Convention of that year was not wholly ignorant of this fact, or of the further fact that every man was liable to die at least once, and that at no particularly stated time. This evidence is afforded by its providing for the contingency of death on the part of the Governor; but such a provision! if the understanding of the present Convention is the correct one. To suppose such an understanding correct would be to attribute to the leading minds of the not remote past a degree of obtusity which it is disrespectful in their descendants, successors or survivors to look

However, as all things are possible, we need only add that our remarks as to the remoteness of the time for holding an election for Governor were based upon the assumption that such election would take place at the usual time, and in the usual manner. As we have no assurance of that, or of anything else, we fear our remarks will have but little practical value.

WE have been asked more than once if Mr. Graham is really a candidate for Governor, or would even consent to be run. We do not know. We heard that during former sessions of the Convention, when the idea

heep our eyes open.

sion of the necessity for some bill of this kind is based, but they are such, as had we been a member of either upon the ignorance of others, feeling secure in the belief that the time for removing the injunction of secrecy is not sufficiently near at hand to frustrate their present objects of making capital for selfish purposes. We have no confidence in the mere organic servility that, as a thority, and as little in the "forcible-feebleness" that the chance of exhibiting a sort of galvanized vitality, which everybody knows is no part of its real life or

MR. MERCIER, the French Minister, has returned to nond. That he does not like Seward personally, we are ertain, but that his visit to Richmond was for any puras well to put our people upon their guard against forming any anticipations based upon this visit of the in the steam transport Union, Capt. Chambers, who alone. Until some more decided successes have crowned our arms, we have more to fear than to hope from cum's creek, from whence they are to be sent to the scene European intervention.

THE GOLDSBORO' TRIBUNE, we are happy to see, is not in the least dead, but alive and hearty. The Tri- away with them all the locomotives and cars of the At- gunboats will effectually prevent any advance of the bune hints that there be people that would like to see it lautic and North Carolina railroad (except a few plat- rebel forces and secure the safety of the town. The rage no more, but we think it is mistaken. It is true all form and hand-cars) to Kinston and Goldsoorough, and of the rebels at their humiliating defeat on the 14th and have their enemics, but we should really think that our sides the long bridge at Newbern. In addition to the lorces, is so great that they would undoubtedly rejoice venerable cotemporary, the Editor of the Tribune, rolling stock left by them, there are also some hand cars,

A letter from Beaufort, N. C., of the 10th inst.

Major Allen, who is the Provost Marshal of Beauort and vicinity, has administered the oath of allegiance to some 300 of the male residents. Now, allowing four persons to a family, it will be seen that out of the population of the place, which is about 1600, three-fourths ed by a detachment from Fort Macon on Tuesday, the are loval to the Union.

Another letter of the same date, written from New bern, furnishes the following information:

The rebel Generals Gatlin and Branch, who command ed the enemy previous to the fight here, have been ar that will do more for the country than any tale of hor- rested prorder of the authorities at Richmond, and are rors that ever happened, or any attempt to justify what now in confinement at Goldsboro', awaiting trial by is not susceptible even of excuse save upon the ground court Martial. They are charged with cowardice upon that and previous occasions. The rebel prisoners now in our hands, numbering about 150, including Col appointing power. We have too many mere boys in Avery, are to be sent North in a few days, under the positions of responsibility. We want stern, determined recent order of the War department to release no prismen, who will have a moral ascendency over their comon board the transport Cossack, Capt. J. W. B

From the Norfolk Day Book, 22d inst. Further from the Fight at South Mills.

The steamer Arrow arrived here last night, bringing a couple of our wounded, and two Yankee prisoners members of the 89th New York Regiment. She also brought 1100 pounds of ammunition and some ten or twelve boxes of 12 lb. howitzer shot, captured by our

We gathered the following particulars from several aboard the boat, who were engaged in the fight. The action began at 12 o'clock, at a point two miles

north of South Mills; whither our forces had proceeded for the purpose of attacking the enemy. Our forces consisted of six companies of the 3d Georgia Regiment and McComas' Artillery. The companies were not full and the whole number of men on our side may be set down at from three to five hundred The enemy's force, by their own admission, through the prisoners captured by us, consisted of five regi ments, namely: the 9 h New York (Zonaves.) 89 h New York, Col. Hawkins, 4th Pennsylvania, 31st Massachusette, and a New Hampshire Regiment, in com!

The battle lasted until 51/4 o'clock, P. M., when our forces were ordered to fall back on their entrenchments at South Mills, which they did in good order. The enemy encamped on the ground, but during the night be

came panic stricken and hastily decamped. They made a regular stampede, and so fearful were

cancy arising from the death, absence or inability of the loss is very great, but cannot be arrived at with cer-There is reason to believe from the statements of the prisoners, that they lost many of their officers; and from all we have been able to gather, it is probable that and the first day of January an incidental interregnum, the statement we gave yesterday of their loss, namely,

> A considerable number of those who escaped from Is land 10 arrived in this city yesterday morning. Many of them endured great privations and fatigue. Among the arrivals was the brave Captain Rucker, the bero of Rucker's Battery, that so obstinately and daringly contended with the enemy's gunboats. We were pleased to find him well and hearty. He hopes to be in a position again before long to try his very best efforts against the enemy. He is strongly of opinion that ex-Mayor Baugh is a prisoner. He says Mr. Baugh was feeble from sickness; he was suffering from an affection of the throat; that the route he took was occupied by the enemy soon after his departure. We have spoker with others, however, who dissent from the opinion and assert that he fell in company with Mr. Merriweather, who is intimately acquainted with every foot of the country, and that he arrived safely on this side of Reel- range of the guns, which are placed en barbette. Capt. Rucker was the bearer of the following, ad-

dressed to us by Lieut. Thomas J. Finnie: FDITORS APPEAL:—The men comprising the companies of Capts. A. Jackson, Sterling, Rucker, Jones and Caruthers, of the Artillery, also a few men with Lieut. Bugget, and a few from the lat Ala. and the 12th Ark. infantry are e safe, but very destitute or community sions consist of the clothes they wear.

T. J. Finney, here safe, but very destitute of comforts, as their only po-

First Lieutenant Artillery, C. S. Bell's Station M. & O. R. R., Apl. 11, '62. Bell's Station is the place of rendezvous. Memphis Appeal, 13th inst.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST .- We are ndebted to the Captain of a vessel, which arrived yesterday eventhe swash, rounding Mobile Point at twenty minutes nast two o'clock.

The fleet off Pensacola consisted of eighteen sailtwo square rigged, the rest apparently mortar vessels. Passed the Miramon ten miles out from Havana, bound in, and another Northern steamer, painted green, a few

interest. We do not know what credit to attach to and which will co-operate with the land forces in the reduction of Fort Macon. They are the steamer State of an usurpation. The necess ty must be positive and not merely speculative, else will it indeed be fairly liable to the censure which denounces "necessity" as "the tyrall's plea," as it too often is. Mere inferential necessity as "the fairly liable to get it. If the report had said Hantsville, we might have been more ready to give it credence, since that was during the results and the positive and not fairly liable to get it. If the report had said Hantsville, we might have been more ready to give it credence, since that was during the results and the positive and the said have been more ready to give it credence, since that was during the results and the positive and the said have been more ready to give it credence, since that all that our idea of how far it might be positive and the said first materials and the said It did not require the presence of the invaders to awaken the feeling of infidelity to the Confederacy in that
ken the feeling of infidelity to the Confederacy in that spot, we apprehend :-

> BRAUFORT, N. U., March 31 .- The chief interest of Beautort and Morehead City, across Bogue Sound.— President of the United States, the Senators and Ren The distance from these places to the fort is about a resentatives, and all who are in authority, in place of mile and a quarter. It is a small fortification, but very the one for the President of the Southern Confederacy strongly built, and is garrisoned by about six hundred &c., previously used. men, under the command of Col. White, (not Smith, as before reported,) formerly an officer of the United States army, and a graduate of West Point.

Major Allen of the Fourth Rhode Island regiment, who is in command at Beaufort, a few days since in ercepted a large mail from the fort, from which much val-uable information was obtained in regard to the condition of the troops, the supply of provisions, &c. SUPPLIES AT THE FORT.

The fort is supplied with sufficient of certain kinds of provisions to last several months, but of others the stock seizes upon some apparently exceptious act, to afford it is very short. Col. White, who appears to be a misanthropic, sullen and unbealthy style of man, threatened to shell Beaufort if his fresh provisions were stopped They have been storped, but as many of his troops belong te, and have relatives and friends in that city, he has probably thought better of it, his threat not having been executed. He compensates himself for this, how-Washington, and we are about as wise as we were before, in reference to the objects of his visit to Richmond. That he does not like Seward personally, we are pied by Union troops. The reduction of the fort is but a question of time and labor, but Col. White is evipose of alliance with the South, of intervention in her deatly disposed to put our forces to all the trouble posfavour, or of immediate recognition, we do not think.— sible, there seeming to be no other reason for his rejusal We care to-indulge in no speculations, but we think it to surrender at discretion what he must soon be forced to give up.

Your correspondent left Newbern Thursday, P. M. French minister. Just now, we would rather be let took a cargo of ordinance stores and army wagons and horses, under charge of Lieut. Flagler, of Gen. Burn- have been their intention previous to the arrival of reside's staff, to Havelock Station, near the head of Slo- inforcements.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. After the route of the revels at Newbern, they took burned one bridge between Newbern and Kinston, be the subsequent occupation of this city by the Union brought from the North by Gen. Buruside, all of which his officers and men leave them no hope of accomplant are found very useful in transporting the army stores ing even this. They must wait as contentedly as posand material. A locomotive and additional rolling stock sible, until the policy of General Burnside and the plan published in the New York Herald, among other things will also soon be here from the North, which will very largely increase the usefulness to the army of this road. It is occupied and guarded between Newbern and Morehead City by the Rhode Island 5th. Haveleck Station is in charge of Capt. Arnold's company, and at

present is of considerable importance. The bridge over the river at Newport City was burn-18th-four days after the battle at Newbern-and almost entirely destroyed. The bridge was 180 feet long, run her upon the obstructions which had been placed in and very substantial and well built. REBUILDING OF A BRIDGE.

Major Wright, of the Fifth Rhode Island, who is an excellent civil engineer and a practical bridge builder, as well as a most valuable officer, was detailed by Gen. on board the Albany. Burnside to inspect the ruins of the bridge and report in regard to its reconstruction. He was subsequently ordered to occupy Newport with his battalion, where they arrived on Sunday, the 23d inst. They took possession of Camp Graham, an excellent encampment of of a large force, which had been built by the rebels and abandoned by them after the late fight.

The houses were left in very good condition, and only one or two of them had been burned. Captain M. D. Field with a party of mechanics, had also been detailed to assist in the reconstruction of the bridge. Work was immediately commenced, and, assisted by a few contrabands picked up in the neighborhood, has been pushed vigorously ahead, and a great amount of labor performed in a very brief time. Under ordinary circumstances, the reconstruction of the bridge would have required at least five or six weeks. Cars were run over the bridge on Friday evening, the 28th inst., and it was completed in a substantial and durable manner on the 29th. There is nothing now to prevent the rapid transmission of material required to reduce the fort, and operations for that purpose will be at once commenced and vigorously

-In the reconstruction of the bridge, a temporary forroad at Newport, was taken down and the lumber trans ported to, and used in the reconstruction of the bridge. The Rhode Island Fifth, in addition to this duty and the charge of the railroad, have pickets thrown out at Newport over a circuit of two miles-nearly every man of Major Whight's battalion being constantly engaged in these various duties.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION BY DETACHMENTS FROM FORT

The detachment from Fort Macon, in addition to the destruction of this bridge, burned a large rebel encampment near Carolina City, which had also been abandoned by them after the Newbern fight.

ENGLISH VESSELS DETAINED. The ships Alliance, Captain DeForrest, from St. John, N. B., and Condor, of Liverpool, Captain Goodwig, are lying at the dock at More ead City. The Alliance is load d with a cargo of rosin and turp ntine, and has, also, four bales of cotton on board. She was originally from Liverpool, and arrived off Charleston in June, and finding that port blockaded, proceeded to St. John, N. B., where she discharged her cargo and took in an assorted cargo; what it was, I believe the Government are fully informed. She arrived at Beaufort August 22d, and landed her cargo on the 25th, at the dock at Morehead City. Two days after, she was loaded with her return cargo; but the United States blockading steamers arriving off this port, the ship has not since attempted to go to sea. The Condor is also loaded with rosin and turpentine. Guards have been placed on both versels by Major Allen.

A vessel was burned near the Fort on the 28th, but by whom is not known, probably to prevent her falling into the hands of the Union forces. MATTERS SEEN AT THE FORT.

The Stars and Bars float defiantly over the Fort, and with a glass the sentinels can be seen pacing to and fro upon the ramparts. Colonel White has taken down the lighthouse to the left of the Fort and burned other buildings, in order to leave nothing to interfere with the

Morehead City and Beautort are occupied by a detachment. The Union flag which floats over Beaufort was found in the Post- Office in that place.

DOUBTFUL UNION SENTIMENT.

None but Union men, of course, are to be found in the district occupied by the Union troops, but the genninces of this pretended Union sentiment is very doubtful. It is remarkable, if we may believe the stories teld by those who have friends in the rebel army, that so many have been forced unwillingly into the rebel service. As yet I have been unable, in conversing with the citizens of this State, to hear of any one under the rank of Captain in their army who has not been drafted, or volunteered to save themselves from being drafted. That there are genuine friends of the Union here ing from Havana, for late Northern papers. She brings is unquestionable, and some of them white, but the ma-an assorted cargo, consisting of coffee, tea, soda ash, jority are of the contraband class, who seem universally lead, kerosene oil, &c. She had a good run from Ha-delighted at our presence and the discomfiture of their vana, making the fleet off Pensacola at 10 o'clock yes- masters. They appear to be well informed in regard to terday morning. She gave them a wide berth, and fa- the causes and the probable effect of this struggle, and vored by a strong southwest wind, came kiting through willing and anxious to do all they can to aid us. A good many of the more valuable of the slaves have been carried off by their owners in their flight, and the jail at Goldsboro's is said to be filled with them, placed there for sate keeping.

GENUINE UNION FEELING IN BRAUFORT There appears to be more real Union sentiment at Beaufort than in any other place in North Carolina yet From a passenger on board recently from Key West occupied by our troops. Our forces were met by the we learn that the conversation there was of a simulta- Mayor on landing, and cordially welcomed to the city. neous attack upon Fort Pulaski and New Orleans .- A large majority of the citizens profess to be favorable of an election by that body was mooted, Mr. Graham The Federals expected something from their large vespositively would not accept, even if chosen. This was sels, but not much from the mortar boats, one of which, stantly thronged with those desirous of taking the oath on what we supposed to be good authority; it certainly in some experimental firing at Key West, "shook herwas, so far as the means of information possessed by the self to pieces." It was the understanding there that the Virginia was victualized and supplied with ammusular and are, as far as possible, pursuing their usual occupations. it so.

Mr. Graham is now pushed forward, whether with or without his own consent, we cannot say. It cannot be without his own knowledge. Is he the man, after all, that is really meant by the pushers? We will see if we had our eyes open.

mition for a long cruise, and great fears were entertained that she would visit that port. The vessels at Key West see at Key West were the Nisgara, the Mohawk, and two other inferior steamers, and a few transports. A few days before our informant left, Captain Campbell, of the Mallory, and four Key West Secasionists, had given the Federal's the slip, leaving in an open boat.

Metals Advertiser.

The Confederate Collector of the port attempts do to get away, but was pursued and captured. Twenty-one hundred dollars in Confederate currency, which he had received for the duties on the cargoes of the vessels which had run the blockade, was found in his possession. He is now held a prisoner. He is represented as having been one of the most violent Secasionists in this section of the State.

another officer from the fleet, without molestation SERVICES AT THE EPISC PAL CHURCH. At the Episcopal Church in this town, this morning. the Burnside expedition is at present mainly centred in services were held as usual—the regular clergyman the proposed investment of Fort Macon, which, as stathe proposed investment of Fort macon, which the place, and the rector read the prayer for the

LETTER FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. Q., April 3d, 1862 After a few days' absence at Beautort I returned to this city yesterday afternoon. The streets are still alive with troops, reinforcements coming torward rapidly. Among the recent arrivals I notice the Seventeenth Massachusetts—who present a fine appearance and are much admired-and the First Maryland Regiment. ATTACK ON OUR PICKETS.

There has been some excitement here to day, in con. sequence of an attack, on Monday night, by a party of rebel cavalry on our pickets, who are stationed for about ten miles towards Kinston. During the night two mounted pickets, who were stationed in the advance, were suddenly attacked by a party of about thirty mounted men.

They fell back rapidly towards the infantry pickets, and one of them escaped, receiving quite a severe wound in the back of his head. He was pursued by one of the party nearly up to where the other pickets were station. ed. The horse of the other man came in without his rider. A strong party was immediately sent out, but failed to find the missing man, who is supposed to have been made a prisoner. They found the dead body of one of the enemy, shot through the heart, and captured another of them. It is reported that the rebels have advanced a brigade eight miles this side of Kinston. where they are said to be in considerable force.

It is not probable, however, that they will make an attack on the forces stationed here, although such may

CONTRABANDS IN THE UNION BREASTWORKS. General Burnside has a large force of contrabands engaged in constructing breastworks about half a mile beyond the railroad depot, which, with the aid of the at its destruction; but the vigilance of the General and of the campain causes another advance upon them and adds another defeat to those already experienced.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN ON THE 14TH. The sick and wounded prisoners taken at the battle of the 14th ult., have since been released by Gen. Burnside. and sent to Washington, N. C. They were sent to Pamlico river in the steamer Hussar, and there transterred to the captured steamer Albemarle. The pilot of the Albemarle, either through ignorance or arcident. the river, and she finally sunk, but not until after the prisoners were landed. It is thought she may be raised and repaired. She was a very useful boat to the expedition. The balance of the prisoners are still confined

A REORGANIZATION. The enlarged proportions of the division under Gen. Burnside's command, when the reinforcements are all here, will require a reorganization of the whole force.

News Items.

Charleston Courier of 21st inst: NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL FLEET .- Captain Kroeg, Mr. Dequar, and two other prisoners, captured by the Federals a short time since, have been released by order of Commo-

dore Dupont. They reached Caper's Island Satu. day, and this city Sunday morning.

The Federal report of the hombardment of Fort Polack tates that seventeen of their own number were killed a but one of the garrison of the Fort. The Fort was she led rom the weakest side. The walls were not breached, epor ed by the Savannah papers, but the gurison ompletely shelled out by the tremendous fire broug bear upon them. The Federals riliculed the fact of the confederate garri on at Fort Pulaski allowing them to erec heir batteries so near the Fo.t and at such commanding

Captain Magrath and son they intend to hold prisoners. The officers say that four iron-clad vessels were nearly eady, with which and a land force of fitty thousand, asisted by their other gunboats, they designed to attack Chirleston. They assert that they receive the Sav.nns

DESERTERS -A report has reached this city which save that five persons, consisting of four men and a boy came ashore in a boat from the Lincoln blockade on Faturday night, and landed on Sullivan's Island, where they are now ield as prisoners.

The Yankee invaders at Port Royal, at our last accoun's vere suffering from sickness, even in March As the season dvances, we will hear further reports of their sufferings published in the New York Herald of the 21 inst. were ongestive fever, typhoid fever, remittent fever, cholers morbus and variola. There are also reports of pneumonia hree deaths are charged to gunshot wounds under date of March 13th.

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, lately a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, has arrived in this city. On his way to Richmond, desiring to euter into Confederate service. ANOTHER PLOT OF VILLAINY .-- THREE MEN KILLED. Another case, showing the u gent nec saity of strict vigi of spies and suspicious persons, particularly on our lines of railroad, occurred sunday morning, on the South Carolina all Hoad, and, we regret to state, was attended with loss

The down night train, which left Columbia Saturday evening, ran off the track at Inabnet Station, thirty three miles from this city, about one o'clock Sunday morning some fiend, who had no doubt planned it beforehand, forced he lever of the switch, thereby throwing from the tra k a t nder, a car containing cattle, a box car and two passen

Mr. Mat. Shay, of this city, and Mr. J. Ahrens, a boother of Mr. C. D. Ahrens, also of this city, were instantly killed. Mr. John Spain, a farmer, who lives a short distance from he Forks of the King-street Road, was mortally injured both of his legs being mangled, besides sustaining other paries. He died before the train reached the city, at 10 20

These three passengers had got on board the train at ing in the cars, they took a seat outside on the pla fo m. All the other passengers miraculously escaped wi hou njary. The cars were crowded. The car containing the horses and other catle was turned over, and singular enough without injury to any of the cattle. We hope the villain who committed the deed will be

speedily caught.

We have information that the Yankees had not occupied Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the go they were in force on the opposite side of the river, and it during the day. They were re-building the Portsmoula bridge, and had it nearly completed. It is further stated that the authorities of Fredericksburg They were re-building the Portsmouth

eld an interview on Saturday with the Federal commander under a fig of truce, and that he promised the citizens protection." It will doubtless be such protection as Burns de's miscreants are giving to the people of North The cars from this city went up yesterday as far as Guin-

ney's Depot, twelve miles from Fredericksburg. The track of the railroad has not been torn up. Only two steamers were burnt by our men before the town was evacuated—the St. Nicholas and the Virginia.— We learn that the commander of the Eureka took his boat down the river, and she will probably be captured by the

Yankees.

Since the foregoing was in type we have conversed with a gentleman who left Fredericksburg a day or two since, and learned from him some further particulars. The officer in command of the enemy is a General Earger or Yea get. The terms of surrender, which have not yet transpred, were written at the dictation of the Common Council, and presented by a committee, of whom one Peleg Carke, a Northern man by birth, was chairman. It is stated that the Federal officer replied that he had no power to treat with the citizens; that his orders were simply to take possession of the hills opposite the town and hold them. He, however, gracefully offered to pay for such supplies as he needed, and which would have to be forthcoming when called for. The notorious sickles is on hand with his brightness. de, and when these ruffians are tu ned loose upon the habitants of Fredericksburg there will be no respect to

structions in the river caused their detention. From all appearances it seems to be the design of the enemy to con entrate a large force at or near Fredericksburg, and from that point to operate against Richmond.

The surrender of the town without a show of resistance, when we had a considerable force in the immediate neighborhood, excites some indignant remarks, but it seems to have been the urgent desire of the civil authorities that no

defence should be made.—Richmond Dispatch, 21st inst

private property or individual rights. Five Yabkee gar-boats were some miles below the town, where certain co-

GEN. SHIELDS .- The Lynchburg R publican of Friday, says that a private litter from the Valley to a gen-tleman in that city, announces, with certainty, the death of General Shields, the Fed ral commander at the bat-tle of Herostown, who, it will be remembered, was badly wounded in the arm and shoulder. The Skirmish near Elizabeth City.

Lizabeth City on Saturday last:

Richardson's. From the best information we can get, we gather that Col. Wright, with a portion of the 3d Georgia dred men employed on board the transport, are in our Regiment, and Capt. McComas' company of artillery, in all about 500 men, met them at this point, while on their march, and that the artiflery suddenly emerged from their concealed position when the enemy were within 400 yeards of them, and opened a deadly fire upon them, with grape and canister. This was sup-posed to be about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and from force repeated'y falling back, until they got behind their ions. Four steamers affoat have fallen into our hands, force repeated y rating oack, until trey not bearing their jons. Four steamers affeat have fallen into our hands, withdrew. Our reservés had been engaged throughout entrenements, where they made a stand and sent off for and two others, with the rebel gamboat Grampus, are day, and Polk, Bragg, and Hardee, each in his proper field.

on reported great slaughter among the enemy, and) wounded. Among the killed we learn is Capt. Mc- whore; but the latter fled, leaving the former to their omas, of the artiflery company, and Lieut. Harris, of fate. he 3d Georgia. The bodies of the killed, we learn arived at Deep Crack on Sunday morning. Capt. Mc-Comes we learn was killed by a Minnie ball entering in vantages, would have been impregnable, if defended by e vicinity of his heart.

The casualties to the enemy are not known, but it is believed their killed and wounded will far exceed our

Later accounts from the scene of action represent that enemy landed their forces at two different points on squotank river and marched them up for the pur-3d Georgia and Capt. McComas' artillery com- inst: , in all about five bundred men, and were literally

have assaults on our troops and were in who I am. caten back with great saughter. It is further to prevent our small force from re- Give it me when I have earned it. good order and bringing off all our killed and

and the latter were taken immediately

not having a sufficiency for all purin they did have though, it shed wonde s; having kept at bar chemy, believed to consist of at p. m. or 54 hours. We have no dispo-

great was the slaughter among our artil-

er of the 3d Georgia Regiment, who gave corgin Regiment, under command of tacked the enemy in an open field was protracted, and finally bloodless.

unfielled to fail back to co-operated with you. ad d, but says it was at first estimated Since then the number has

being a pleasant place for Federal officials-

deposed the Mayor and Council of the

being killed, and it is thought to be that he will leave Nashville without delay

force which entered Huntsville, is that of that it does not exceed eight thous-; and that it was only a marauding expean imposing invading force. They advanced Charleston Railroad which crosses the Tenpeople of Stevenson deceived them, diem to the bridge over Willis Valley creek on the line of the Willis Valley Railroad, a deception easi-

detailed from this force and were to act in concert with it. The party numbered twenty-one, and was under the direction of a member of the firm of W. L. Whitman & Co. formerly engaged in paper with their duty, and the attack on the left was also repulsed. The enemy again retired, but only for a time; for Buell's show: Eleven killed; 34 wounded, and 31 missing.—

Of the wounded, two had died yesterd y, before our informant left, and some twenty others, it is thought, will

We extract from the Norfolk Day Dook of the 21st inst, the following editorial account of the fight—near Department, on the morning of Wednesday, April 9:

The Capture of Island No. Ten—Com. Foot's Despatch | It was a solemn anthem, the notes of which were traced in blood, and uttered from branen throats, that might have satisfied Mars himself.

The Confederates stood their ground against the furious oper, and for the fourth time the enemy was compelled to

We learn that the enemy landed in a force supposed to be from five to eight thousand strong, at Richardson's Landing, some three or four miles the other side of South Mills, on Saturday last. Our information is not positive, nor have we seen any official account.—
By some it is said they landed at the above place, and by others that they landed lower down and marched up FLAG-SHIP BENTON, by others that they landed lower down and marched up troops under the command of Gen. Butord.

> privates, besides one hundred of their sick and one hunhands, unconditionally prisoners of war.

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the this morning.

The enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time, but finally come to the enemy hesitated for some time.

is time until 5 o'clock p. m., the battle raged, our small munitions of war, and also great quantities of provissunk, but will be casily raised. The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned

The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving, in many cases, balf-prepared meals in their quarters .-

skill, are of great strength, and with their natural ad-

men fighting in a better cause. stronghold. To mature these plans of attack, has abthe river yesterday under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works last night. morning, the men renewed their search after the poils of I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, vesterday attacked and reduced a fort. personed ng and cutting off the troops we had few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort ed at the South Mills. In this they signally fail- of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns. dit is said have had to pay dear for their temeri-The following is a copy of the order of Gen. Maxall They were met by Col. Wright's four companies on assuming the command of the rebei forces on the 5th

> "Soldiers-We are strangers. The commander to the commanded, and each to the other. Let me tell you

s ance beaten back with great saughter. It is

"I am a General, made by Beauregard—a General selected by Generals Beauregard and Bragg for this command when they knew it was in peril. They have the slogalier among them, that known me for twenty years. Together we have stood ir necessary numbers, they did in the first of Maxing Clive them your confidence shot guns for the splendid arms thrown away by the retreat olig their overpowering numbers, they did in the fields of Mexicor Give them your confidence.

"Soldiers, the Mississippi Valley is entrusted to your the vigilance and coolness of last night, and hold it. "WM. D. MAXALL, (Signed)

"Brigadier-General Commanding." I regret that the painful condition of my foot, still rethe; found their ammunition about to quiring me to use crutches, prevented me from making oner that what was at first anticipated,

> A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer, Commanding the Naval Forces. CONGRATULATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. telegraph:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 9th, 1862. of our pieces had to be drawn off the Flag-Officer A. H. Foole, commanding the gunboats

ed to you yesterday, have for weeks been watched with under his control.

Your triumph is not the less appreciated because it ng the great odds in point tories, be all praise for His continued goodness to our

we succeeded in keeping the country, and especially for this last success of our arms. Let the congratulations to vourself and your command te also extended to the officers and soldiers who

GIDEON WELLES, [Signed.] Secretary of the Navy.

THE CANAL ACROSS THE PENINSULA. St. Louis, April 9.—General Pope's official report

rid, through which the steamers and several barges eight to rime hundred. The were taken, is twelve miles long, through heavy timber, was driven back into his entrenchments. This and at have unde among the Federals by which had to be s wed off by hand four feet und r water. The idea of this laborious undertaking origi- cheering. nated with Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, and the work performed by Colonel Bisseli's Missouri engineering morning to take the field of active operations. He,

> Specially reported for the Mobile Adv. and Reg. The Battle of Shiloh .- The Second Day's Work.

Monday night, April 7, 1:62. We have had another day of battle and blood. The fight our noble city were again was renewed this morning at 8 o'clock by the enemy, who tercourse with the ocean.

On the Duck river, at lence and fury until night separated the combatants. The realized. Buell did come up this morning, and with him came large reinforcements. But I am anticipating the McCock, who was left in command a proper understanding of the battle; and until this general ketch of outline is drawn, it will be impossible to enter in-

he should not feel safe the troops were taken brilliant victory of yester ay. It was quite dark when we chased the foe back to Pittsburg Landing, where he sought brilliant victory of yester ay. It was quite dark when we chased the foe back to Pittsburg Landing, where he sought protection from his gunboats and river works. Had Beauprepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast, a have immediately after for Washington cCook accordingly left five thousand to stand still in the heavens for the space of an hour, our very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordationally after for Washington regard possessed the power of Joshua to command the son to stand still in the heavens for the space of an hour, our very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordationally after for Washington and the son to stand still in the heavens for the space of an hour, our victory would have been as complete as that of the great Hebrew warrior. As it was, we expected to be able to capture so much of the Federal army this morning as could the camp. The long roll was sounded immediately, and not be transferred to the bank of the river last night unless the men rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back large reinforcements should come to their relief.

boats. Indeed, he is indepted to these gunboats for his escape from certain destruction. They, together with his river works, answered the valuable purpose of fortifications, was killed, the bullet striking him at the top of the river works, answered the valuable purpose of fortineations. The field interest of the could retire when beaten on the field. With of their part of this was to assure him of their city.

The city.

The field pieces, it was impossible to operate at the city of the city of the city of the city. The city.

Another statement represents that the regiment was boats, or to prosecute during the heavy sterm that followed the work of completing the victory. Our forces had reached the work of completing the victory. Our forces had reached the victory of the river in one or two paces as night came on, and in this that one wing of his regiment appeared to falter, russed. them to meet him and take the oath way had gained some knowledge of the enemy's defences. beginning to the Huited States. But with this knowledge, and the enemy driven into close quarters and caught between our lines and the river, there was every reason to believe we would be able to capture the larger part of his forces this morning, provided they were emissed them, declaring it would not reinferced during the night or transferred to the other

bank of the river.

The boats kept up a constant fire during the night from their heavy gues. It appears that the enemy did not seek to re cross the river. Knowing that large reinforcements to re cross the river. one cing him as a traiter to his State were at hand, he held his position on the river bank until the evening following this, as the Govburg, and he gave orders last night to proceed against guard when passing from his succeeded, however, in forming a junction with the forces | telegraphic dispatch. "Very mary believe he is in at Pittsburg, and at 8 o'clock this morning the Federals, thus reinforced, moved out from the river and offered u battle. They must have known that other reinforcements were at h nd, and that they would arrive upon the field at

ed. We took several prisoners, who made various state-Appeals had doubtless been made to the men ments as to their numbers, etc., but we could not hear what they were. resented to them as a point of honor from which there could be no escape. The attack was directed against our centre and though vigorous and spirited, and not expected, it was epulsed, and the enemy driven back with great slaughter. He rallied again, however, and this time he moved with an increased force upon our right wing. Here, too, he was repulsed and forced to retire. His next attempt was directed against our left wing, his attacks growing more vigorous, and his forces increaling with each succeeding movement. ly practiced on account of its treatlework and length of Indeed, it was now evident that he had received large accesone to his ranks, and that we had fresh troops and heavy attacked, they fought with great gallantry, and suffered who stole the engine on the State road were odds to contend against. But the Confederates nobly did & Co., formerly engaged in paper making near Nash- ously with this, an attempt was made to turn both our die. We were unable to learn the names of any of

The Capture of Island No. Ten-Com. Foot's Despatch | It was a solemn anthem, the notes of which were traced in

seventeen efficers and three hundred and sixty-eight rivates, besides one hundred of their sick and one hundred.

Seventeen efficers and three hundred and sixty-eight life. Gen. Peauregard availed himself of the falling back of the Federals to withdraw his troops to the enemy's line of encampment, where we rested last night. This was about a mile and a half from the point where the fight commenced

I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100-pounders rifled.

The enemy hesitated for some time, but finally came up and renewed the conflict. He was met with undiminished courage and resolution by the Confederates, who displayed the greatest possible gallantry. The battle raged on, and night alone separated the combatants. At length the enemy fell back, and so did the Confederates, both sides badly unrested and severely punished. Hardee, who commanded the flag and seal, with the accompanying design for the flag worsted and severely punished. Hardee, who commanded the front line or corps, held his ground until the enemy and nobly co-operated in the work of the day. They deserve great credit, as do the brigads and regimental effi-The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled to have said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that he displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received to the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and received the said that the displayed great aptitude and rec sagacity, and handled his brigade with skill and judgment. Having said thus much, I feel it my duty as a faithful chronicler of the cimes, to refer to a matter here which had at none of our forces were hart. But later in the day the rebels upon the island and those occupying the the rebels upon the island and those occupying the the rebels upon the island and those occupying the the rebels upon the island and those occupying the the rebels upon the island and those occupying the rebels upon the rebels upon the rebels upon the island and those occupying the rebels upon the rebels upon the island and those occupying the rebels upon the the enemy found it impossible to remove his quartermaster and commissery stores, or even to save the baggage of the on Friday and Saturday night, supposed to be some distance men. The temptation thus offered was too great for our troops to resist. Sunday night large numbers of them, supposing there would be no more fighting, set to work to gather up such spoils as the Federal encampment contained. There were arms, overcoats, caps, shoes, coffee, sugar, provisions, trunks, blankers, liquores, private letters and numberless other things, which the enemy had been compared to the comp A report reached here yesterday morning that Col.
Wright's force had fallen back to the "Hall-Way House," this side of the South Mells, where they are House, "this side of the South Mells, where they are House, and not the rebels so histily abandoned this attendance of duty, wandered from their respective ed by a sense of duty, wandered from their respective ed by a sense of duty, wandered from their respective.

Men inghting in a better cause.

A combined attack by the naval and land forces numberless other things which the enemy had been compelled to abandon. Such of our troops as were engaged in searching out the wounded and dead, or were not restrainged by a sense of duty, wandered from their respective ed by a sense of duty, wandered from their respective.

The Federal loss was heavy. Six Confederates were killed by a sense of duty, wandered from their respective camps, and spent much of the night in plundering. Orders solutely required the twenty-three days of preparation.

Gen. Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed officers and men were alike elated at our success; and constitutions received anything of the troops are raw, and bits army at this point, he having successfully crossed officers and men were alike elated at our success; and constitutions received anything of the constant of the comparation is chief. At an early hour this orders of the commander in chief. At an early hour this

> su h articl s as they had been able to find.
>
> After deducting the killed and wounded, and those who were engaged in removing the wounded, it would be no exaggeration to say that 5.000 sound and able bodied men had thus wandered out of line, and took no part whatever in the battle of to-day. On the other hand the enemy had been largely re-inforced.
>
> Thus, with a diminished force on our part, we had to

> meet fresh troops and a more numerous army than we en cuntered yesterday. And thus, too, the spoils have vented us from again driving the enemy back into the Tening foe; but there can be no excuse for the disgraceful pro

courage, to your discipline, to your patience. Exhibit the right and disaster. Such is the lesson t ught by history in all wounded. "the wedge of gold," down to the present day. It i hoped that the experience of this day will not be thrown away either by our efficers or soldiers.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 9. SERENADE TO GENERAL HALLECK -A large number any personal examination of the works. I was, there of our citizens, accompanied by a splendid brass band, The Columbus (Ga.) Times has a dispatch from Mobile, advantages of importance, one of fore, compelled to delegate Lieut. Commodore S. Phelps, advantages of importance, one of the flag ship Benton.

Of our citizens, necompanied by a splendid brass band, sessembled about eleven o'clock last night in front of the Planters' House to congretulate the Commodore S. Phelps, of the flag ship Benton. Planters' House to congratulate the Commanding Gen. that the enemy were going down the Tennessee river. of this department upon the success of our arms at the famous localty called by the Confederates the "Gibraltar NASHVILLE BEPORTED RETAKEN BY THE CON of the Mississippi," but more familiary known among Washington, April 9.—The following congratula- steamboat men as Island No. 10. The soul stirring airs t emanates it in a source worthy tory letter was sent to-day to Flag-Officer Foote, by of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Red, White and Bue" having been played, some one in the crowd senger from Corinth reports as current at that place the rusaid to have been received by Gen. Buell's wife from bim, suggested, "Three cheers for General Halleck and the mor that Nashville had been re-taken by Gens. Kirby stating that he was not injured in the late battle at Pittswere given with a hearty good will. After this General report to be true. It says that we took three to four thouiron clad steamers, including Stevens' battery.

The telegraph cable from Cape Charles to Fortress More A nation's thanks are due to you and the brave offi- one of the neatest and bappiest speeches we have yet had cers and men of the fiotilia on the Mississippi, whose labous and gallantry at Island No. 10, which surrender- of a speedy close of the war in the important department

He said he received the compliment not alone to himself, but as intended chiefly for the brave army under his command. Referring to the capture of Island No 10 he said he had glorious news to convey in conmany perils, and carried you onward to successive vic- nection with that event. General Pope had taken six much slackened. They have fired three hundred and seventhousand prisoners (three generals being among the number), one hundred heavy siege guns on the main of Iron. Never before has been heard such a bombardland, more formidable than anything on the instand; innumerable small arms, ammunition, camp equipage, killed and ten wounded. The drieg is now very slow. The wagons, tents, stores, and, to use the exact language of the speaker, "everything they had." This was glorious We sunk two on yesterday and disabled a steamer. news enough for one day; but the General proceeded to give the result of an attack made yesterday by Beauregard upon Buell and Grant, near Pittsburg.-Beauregard at the head of an immense army, advanced from Corinth and made the attack, as stated, upon the "The canal cut across the peninsula at New Mad- combined federal forces, but, after a fierce and bloody struggled, lasting from sunrise till sunset, the enemy nouncement was followed by loud and long continued

> Gen. Halleck then remarked that he would leave this however, added that he would be in constant telepraphic communication with the city, and said nothing would be wanting on his part to restore St. Louis 'her former Price's resignation as Commander of the Missoni State peace, her former patriotism, her former trade and her troops. ormer prosperity. He had already re-opened to us this trade of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and he thought it would not be long before the merchants of our noble city were again in free and unobstructed in-

The Fight on the Peninsula.

The Petersburg Express, of Friday has the following account of the recent fight on the Peninsula: We saw gentlemen last evening who had conversed vents of the day. Let me resume the narrative where my with some two or three officers attached to the 15th North Carolina regiment, and who were in the fight on Wednesday. From them we get a few additional particulars.

It is stated by one, that the 15th North Carolina had been in line of battle for three or four hours during the Night alone prevented us from reaping the fruits of our day, momentarily expecting an attack, but the en my The enemy received the most important aid from his gun-eight, who surrendered and were taken prisoners. It is

in that direction, with his cap off, and waved to his men to follow him. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, and he fell,

mortally wounded. The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite bank of the river, and the fighting then became general, the Fifteenth North Carolina, the Sixteenth Georgia and the Second Louislana being ac-

The fight lasted from three P. M., until seven, and not from eight A. M. until seven P. M., as stated in our Gen. Howell Cobb commanded, and it is stated that

the troops under his command were handled with con- yet transpired. summate skill. One report says that the enemy must have had an en-Lincoln army be routed in the battle impendigan early hour. The fight was renewed about a mile and a beyond were literally covered with the dead and wound-

> We understand that the Fifteenth North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight some Lalf-hour or more beexpecting a fight, with but little food, and no opportunities for sleep, and had retired for dinner but a half hour before the the enemy made his appearance. When considerably, as the following list of casualties will

BY TELEGRAPH.

CANNONADING FROM THE RIPRAPS-FIGHT NEAR ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NORFORK, VA., April 20, 1862. There was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at the Rip Raps, from which thirty-one shells were thrown at Sew-

el's Point, without damage. Discharges of musketry, continuing for hours, were heard above Newpert's News.

A large Federal force, supposed to be five thousand, land. ed on Pasquotank river, Camden county, and near Elizabeth

ed, including Capt. McComas, of Henningsen's battery, Wise Legion, and Lient. Wilson, of the third Georgia regiment; sixteen wounded, and fifteen missing.

The battle continued for five hours. Col. Wright's force retired from the field at midnight, and fell back to the half-Our wounded have arrived here, and have been placed in

the hospital. The most of them are only slightly wounded. The body of Capt. McComas has also arrived here. FROM MEMPHIS .- CAPTURE OF ISLAND 10 CON-

FIRMED.-FROM CORINTH. AUGUSTA, GEO., April 21st, 1862. The Memphis Appeal, of 11th inst, says that a detachment of Col. Forrest's Cavalry, and a party of Texas Rangers under Major Thos. Harrison, three hundred strong, were attacked on Tuesday after the battle of Fhiloh by the Federals, and the latter were repulsed. The Federal loss was two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and forty ceeding to which I have alluded.

The spoils of victory are not less demoralizing than defeat wounded. Col. Forrest was painfully but not dangerously

> The capture of Island 10 by the Federals, was made or Tuesday. The men threw their guns in the river, spiked the cannon and scuttled the floating battery and transports. One thousand men escaped. It is estimated that two thou-

> sand were captured.

FEDERATES. AUGUSTA, GA., April 21st, 1862.

The Mobile Tribune, of Saturday last, says that a pas-Army of the Mississippi," which, it is needless to say, Smith and Humphrey Marshall. The Tribune believes the burg.

his position there, and going to the gun-boats. FROM NEW ORLEANS.—THE FIRING CONTINUED ON

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILLIP.

April 20th, 8:30 P. M., says that the enemy's fire has very for. ment, and no such is recorded in history. Cur loss is five mortar vessels are out of sight behind a point of woods .-

THE FEDERALS ATTACK FORT PILLOW-GEN, FAL-LECK AT PADUCAH-TAMPA, FLA., TO BE BOM-BARDED.

The Savannah Republican of yesterday has a dispatch from Memphis, which save that the enemy commenced an attack on Fort Pillow on Sunday, 13th inst., and renewed | sendi got up steam and went to Norfolk, whence the French it on Monday, without any result. Five gun-boats and three Minister was to proceed to Richmond."

morter boats were engaged in the seige. The Federals have

CAIRO, April 16—The mortars opened on the 14th and mortar boats were engaged in the seige. The Federals have mortar boats were engaged in the seige. The Federals have soon cleared the river of all vessels. Our shell fell in the landed a heavy force at Forked Deer river, above the Fort-rebel camp. The rebel works are strong and d fensive.— It is believed that the Federals are falling down the Ten-

nessee river. The Memphis Appeal, of the 16th inst., contains Sterling

An arrival from Paducah reports Gen. Halleck at that

place on the 10th inst. The Savannah Republican of this morning says that the Post bill from Tampa, Florida, has the following endorsement upon it: The Commander of the blockade, within two miles, sent a boat and ordered the town to surrender, or it 21st inst. would be bombarded. Major Thomas replied, come along then and take us, I shall not surrender.

NOCK-VIRGINIA STATE PENITENTIARY-FRE-MONT LEFT EASTERN KENTUCKY FOR CORINTH. FICHMOND, VA., April 22d, 1862. The Yankee gun-boats which went up the Rappahannock

river last week passed Urbana yesterday outward bound with three captured schooners. A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made last night by thirty convicts to break out of the State Penitentiary. The Knoxville Register of Sunday has reliable informa-

tion from Eastern Kentucky that Gen. Fremont has left that section with his whole force, some twenty thousand, for DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

NORFOLK, VA., April 22d, 1862. The French ship Gassendi left to-day with M. Mercier, the French Minister on board, who arrived here to-day from Richmond THE FEDERALS NOT IN THE REAR OF FORT PIL-

LOW-PROMOTION OF BRECKINRIDGE, HINDMAN. GORDON AND MORGAN. AUGUSTA, GA., April 22d, 1862. The New Orleans Picayune has a dispatch from Corinth,

April 16th, which says that the report in the Memphis papers of the landing of a Federal force in the rear of Fort Pillow is untrue. Breckinridge and Hindman have been appointed Major Generals; Col. Thomas Gordon Assistant Adjutant General

to Beauregard; and John Morgan as Colonel. FROM SOUTH MILLS .- We learn that on vesterday the Federals sent a flag of truce to South Mills for the purpose of recovering their dead, when, lo and behold !

nobody was found there save an old negro man. Whether they entered into negotiations with the ne gro, or if so, whether he granted their request, has not We further learn that when the fact became known

to the Feds that the foe they so much dreaded was not at South Mills, they very suddenly took it into their heads that it would be a capital move to take posses sion of the place. They accordingly started out, but i appears that the move was anticipated by our forces, who reached South Mills before the Yankees, and now defy them to take the place .- N. Day Book, 22d inst.

Re-Organization of the 38th Reg. N. C. Troops. On the 18th April, 1862, Wm. J. Hope, Col. Com manding, having declined a re-election, Lieut. Col. T . Keenan, of the — Reg't., N. U. Troops was unanimously elected Colonel.

Lieut. R. F. Armfield, Co. B, was elected Lieut Colonel. And Lieut. L. D. Andrews, was elected

Colonel. And Lieut. L. D. Andrews, was elected Majar. — Goldsboro' Tribune.

A Yankee Breast Plate. — We saw yesterday. So soon as one Company is mustered a place of rendez-vous will be appointed. A Company will consist of at least says the Macon Telegraph, a specimen of one of the Yankee breast plates, captured at the battle of Shiloh. Yankee breast plates, captured at the battle of Shiloh. My address is kichlands, Onslow county, N. C.

My address is kichlands, Onslow county, N. C. the Yankee breast plates, captured at the battle of Shiloh. wine, who having traveled extensively through Northern Georgia was well acquainted with its geography.

Major General D. Hunter, the Yankee General at Port Royal, has issued a very long winded order to his troops, on the subject of sani ary camp regulations. He begins by the cheerful remark that in Georgia and South Carolina, "there is less to be apprehended from battle than from disease."

Wings.

Yankee breast plates, captured at the battle of Shiloh. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It is of steel, in a sheet form, and two parts; one for the right, lery, and the incessant rattle of the small arms. The deep that hereafter, all passage and communication across the other, intermigled with the shrieks of bursting shells and one for the left breast. It was struck by six balls. The boundaries of Lee, wise and Buch Carolina, within the boundaries of Lee, wise and Buch Carolina, but was the awful Hymn of Battle rolling upward to the akies and literally shaking the earth beneath.

Wings.

Yankee breast plates, captured at the battle of Shiloh. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It is of steel, in a sheet form, and two parts; one for the right, lett, was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was only one part of it—the right breast. It was onl

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 19th—P. M.

The report that General Jackson was falling back to Waynesboro' is discredited here, and the report conflicts with efficial information.

Nothing from the Peninsula.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20th, 18°2.

The Senate on yesterday, (Saturday.) passed the House bill appropriating fifteen hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Railroad between Galveston and Nev Orleans. Also, the House bill to provide for the organization of partizan Rangers. The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution reacinding the resolution for adjournment on the 21st inst., [Monday, to-day.]

In both Houses a report was made by joint committee on the flag and seal, with the accompanying design for the flag — a red field, with a white saltier, bearing in the centre the device of the sun, on a square shield, and one ray for each State. The House postponed the consideration of the Pensent, by a vote of yeas 39, nays 21.

CANNONADING FROM THE RIP RAPS—FIGHT NEAR STATES A state in the Recretary of War, and Secretary of War, and Secretary of War, and forage. The resolution for the present, by a vote of yeas 39, nays 21.

CANNONADING FROM THE RIP RAPS—FIGHT NEAR STATES A state is the fact that the diseaster at Roanoke was the unavoidable one of the Committee:

The committee has published as report, which satisfactorill in the flowing paragraph presents the conclusion of the Committee.

The committee has published as report, which satisfactory with the defence of the sing in the centre the construction of the Railroad between Galveston and Nev or the present and animal promites and the defence of the sing idea in the design of the flowing minor the flowing minor the flowing minor the flowing paragraph present

at that place.
"By command of the Secretary of War,
"JOHN WITHERS, " Assistant Adjatant-General " It is apparent to the committee, from the correspondence

on file of General Wise with the Secretary of War, Genera

Euger, his superior officer, the Governor of North Carolina

and other persons, that he was fully alive to the importance of Boanoke island, and has devoted his whole time and energies and means to the defences of that position; and that he is in no way responsible for the unfortunate disaster which befel our forces on that Island on the 7th and 8th of February. But the committee cannot say the same in reference to the efforts of the Secretary of War and the commanding officer at Norfolk, General Huger. It is apparent that the island of Roaneke was important for the defence of Norfolk, and that General Huger had

under his command at that point upwards of fifteen thou-sand men, a large supply of armament and ammunition, and could have thrown, in a few hours, a large reinforcement upon Roanoke island, and that himself and the Secretary of War had timely notice of the entire inadequacy of the defences, the want of men and munitions of war, and the threatening attitude of the enemy. But General Huger and the Secretary of War paid no practical attention to those urgent appeals of General Wise, sent forward none of his important requisitions, and permitted General Wise and his inconsiderable force to remain to meet at least fitteen thousand men, well armed and equipped.

If the Fecretary of War and the commanding General at Notfolk had not the means to reinforce General Wise, why was he not ordered to a andon his rosition and save his command; but, upon the contrary, he was required to re-main and sacrifice his command, with no means in his insulated position to make his escape in case of defeat. The committee, from the testimony, are therefore constrained to report that, whatever of blame and responsibility is justly attributable to any one for the defeat of our troops at Roanoke island, on the 8th of February, 1862, should attach to Major-General B. Huger and the late Secretary of War-J. P. Benjamin.

All of which is respectfully submitted, B. S. GAITHER, Chairman.

The Very Latest Northern News.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 18th inst. The Baltimore correspondent of the Inquirer, says: "Ram-turtle Bollins, who was taken prisoner at Island No. 10, is a native of Maryland. His family lives in Baltimore. * * * His relatives here, I understand, are of opinion he has not been captured." It is also contradicted by dispatches from the War Department.

The following is a copy of a handbill posted up in Alexandria on Thursday night, and pulled down next morning:
"Grand Confederate Victory at Corenth. Yankee 1 oodle once more defeated. General Prentiss and Brigade Captured. Noble Beauregard. God bless him, still

univjured.

Cheer up, friends of the noble cause, and return thanks to Almighty God for our victory over the base hordes of Yankee invaders, and never, never despair. Carl Schurz is very ill with typhoid fever. A dispatch is

President Lincoln has signed the appropriation bill for

Blaves are stampeding from the Maryland border counties to the District of Columbia, since the passage of the eman-While the appropriation of thirty millions to pay the two NEW ORLEARS, April 21st, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Delta, dated Fort Jackson, but a defaication in the War Department to be provided

> An important Cabinet receting was held on Thursday morning, connected with the current ramors of the day.
>
> The Federal accounts from Yorktown claim that their gunboats have advanced within two miles of Yorktown. and that in bombarding the place they had silenced three BALTIMORE, April 17 - The following authentic information tion relative to the visit of the French Minister to Norfolk

> seems to be sufficiently significant to justify particular men "On Sunday morning last, Commandant Gautiere of the French war steamer Gassendi, received a telegraphic dispatch from Ricamond via the Government telegraph line by way of Cherrystone fol-t, to repair immediately to Alexandria for the French Minister. She proceeded forthwith and returned to Hampton Roads without even giving the Commandant time to visit Washington, and after a brief visit to Gen. Wool and Flag Officer Goldsborough, the Gas

Two deserters came on board the gunboats, and say ex-l.t.
Thos. Huger, late of the U. S. Navy, is in command at Fort
Pillow, and that Gen. Pillow, and com. Hollins have gone

FROM THE PENINSULA .- It was rumored here yesterday that intelligence from the Peninsula had been received to the effect that Gen. Magiu er had received a severe wound in the right foot—that one of our batteries on the York River had been silenced and that two of the enemy's gunboats had suck by shots from our gues.

We give the above s mply as a rumor without, in any wise, vouching for its correctness .- Norfolk Day Book,

FIFTIETH N. C. TROOPS .- At the election on Tues-THE YANKEE GUN-BOATS ON THE RAPPAHAN. day last for field efficers of the Fiftieth Regiment, the following were elected: Marshall D. Craton, of Goldsboro', Lieut. Colonel of the 35th Regiment, was elected Colonel. James A. Washington, a Captain in the-2nd Regi-

ment, was elected Lieutenant Colonel. George Worthan, of Granvill, a Captain in the 12th Regiment (2ad volunteers,) was elected Major. Raleigh Register, 19th inst.

NOTICE. THE MAGISTRATES OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Wilmington, on the first Monday in May, for the transaction of important business. JAS. T. MILLER, Chairman.

190-3:-35-2t

MARRIED.

April 21st, 1862.

In this town, on the 15th inst., by James Alerman, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM V. B. MITH to Miss ANN BOYT. In this town, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., by L. B. Fuggins, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON W. WILLIAMS, to Miss Mallissa Deal, all of this town.

At Kinston, N. C., on the 13th inst., A. SMITH, son o Mr. David Smith, of Puniin county, aged about 22 years—a member of Captain Houston's Cavalry. In this town, on Sunday afternoon, 20th inst., Mr. CHRIS-TIAN W. PRIES, a native of Germany, aged 37 years.

At the Hospital, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th inst., Mr. ISAAC PARNER, in the 30 h year of his age.— He was a member of Capt. Allen's company, and had bee in the service out a few weeks, but it pleased Almighty God to remove him from our midst. Isaac Parner, as a soldier, was willing at any time to do his duty when called upon, and the company feels that it has been deprived of an able and efficient soldier, and they hope that their great loss is his eternal gain; that though the company deeply laments and much deployee the death of brother Parner, yet we have and much deplores the death of brother Parner, yet we have to bow in humble submission to the will of God, and meek-ly bear the burden which he has placed upon us. Mr. Parner leaves a wife and two children to mourn effer him.

In this town, on the merging of Sunday, the 20th instant,
MR JOSEPH HILL WRIGHT, aged 23 years.

BATTALION OF CAVALRY. THE Secretary of War has authorized the undersigned "to enlist Volunteers and to master them into service singly and by Companies, for three years or the war, to be organized as soon as a sufficient number of Companies are

mustered, into a Battalion of Cavalry, electing Field offi kvery man who wisnes to enist must have a good serviceable horse, for the use and risk of which 40 cents per day will be allowed, and if killed in battle will be paid for. Arms and equipments will be furnished by the Government so soon as they can be had; every man, however, is requested to furnish his own horse equipments and a double barrelled gun, and his arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper officer.

GUANO. NOW is the time to masure your land. SOMBREO a
MANIPULATED GUANO for sale in lots to suit by
KIDDER & MARTIN COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKETS, APRIL 23.

BEET CATTIE.—None are coming in, and the market in bare. A few droves would sell quick at 12 to 16 cents per lb., according to qua'ity.

BEEDWAX — 30 cents per lb.

BACON — is in light stock, and receipts small; prices, however, are not quite so high. We qu'te amail sales at 26 to 30 cents per lb. for hams and hog round.

BUTTEE—Is scarce and in demand. Retails at 75 cents

CORN BEAL—In selling from the granaries, in lots to suit, at \$1 15 per bushel.

Conn—Is in moderate demand, and stock light. We quote

by the quantity at \$1 to \$1 05 per bushel.

FGGS - Sell at 25 to 30 cents per d. sen.

FGGS—Sell at 25 to 30 cents per d. zen.

FLOUR—Continues to be in | ght sup | ly, and prices rule
high We quote at \$ 2 to \$12 25 for superfine, and \$12 50
to \$12 75 per bbl. for family.

HAY—\$2 25 to \$3 50 per 100 bs.

LARE—Sells at 25 to 2 2 cents per lb., as in quality.

MULABERS.—New Orleans—\$1 25 per gallon by the bbl.

NAILs—Are scarce and sell at \$ 5 to \$16 per keg. NAIL4—Are scarce and sen at 3 to 5 to per seg.
Osnabungs—25 to 30 cents per yard.
PEAS—Cow are in demand at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bushel.
Pork.—Fresh sells from carts at 18 to 20 cents per lb.
Porators.—Irish \$1 50, and sweet \$1 per bushel.
PEA AUT3—Sell from carts and wagons at \$1 05 to \$1 15

er bushel. Rice—Has advanced, and clean sells at 4 cents per ib. FUGAR.—The stock is very light, and prices range from 18 to 23 cents per lb for New Orleans.

SALT.—Sound made, \$5 per bushel.

SHETING—27 to 28 cents per yard.

YARN—Is in demand. and there is scarcely any on market.

331s at 45 to 50 cents per 1b.

TALLOW—Meets with ready sale at 20 to 22 cents per 1b. FAYETTENILLE, April 21 .- Bacon-24 to 25.

Corn \$1 10 to \$1 15.

Cotton—A few bales in market to-day brought \$1.

Cotton Yarns \$2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; \$-4 Shirt-

Hides—Dry 70; green 8.

Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.

Irish Potatoes—1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel.

Mylasea—1 50, N. O. Syrup \$1 75.

Nails \$14 to \$15 per keg.

Rye 2 50. Oats 45. kine—4 to 410. by the cask.

ugars-18 to 25. Salt—Very scarce.
Spirits—Peach Brandy \$3; N. C. Apple \$2 50; Whiskey 50 to \$1 75.

Wool-Unwashed, 30 to 40 cents .- Obs.

ill. Corn 90 cents-rather scarce. Peas 90; Oats 50 to Bacon 25 and 26 cents per pound; Lard 25.
Whiskey \$1.50—none offering, and not allowed to be

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Now is the time for young men to volunteer—now they can enlist in heavy Artillery, if they prefer it. In many respects it is the most desirable arm of the Confederate service; and if the company can be filled up and organised within eighteen days from this date, the usual bounty will be secured—after that time such privilege and benefit may be a served. Let all preserve the consequence act, and read to denied. Let all procure the conscription act, and read it, and what they decide to do, let it be done quickly. No time is to be lost. The emergency is a pressing one, and admits of no waiting or delay. The enemy the eatens our destruction—we must resist or be reduced to it in, and a condition

which the demons of avarice and cupidity—the Yankeesare exerting all their powers to increase upon us a thousand

Cape Fear country! Young men imbued with the spid: invincible! Young men of revolutionary ancestry! the valor with a halo all radiant with glory—their names and the. blood appeal to you, from the past, to prove yourselves

vorthy of such lineage as d such memory !! Come, your gimen and in the name of God and humanity, strike for your i omes and your alture, and your liberties! !
Apply to me soon at the office of Mesars. Stokley & Co., near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL.

MARRIAGE, Buggy, Fulky, Dray, Wagon, Cannon and Mule Harness in variety SADDLES. Hope, Attacapass, St. Louis, Texas, English. California,

BRIDLES. Riding Bridles in great variety, embracing English and French, also, Wagon, Bug y and Mule Bridles.

COLLARS AND WHIPS,

Of every description. OIL. Neatsfoot, Tanner's, Machinery and Train Of. LEATHER,

SUNDRIES. Pitchforks, Grindstones Trace hains, Grubbing Hoes, Swords Bowie Knife, Powder, Shot and Caps, Spurs. Ris, Thread, Plough Lines, Curry Combs. Corn Shellers Powder Flasks, Sh t Bags. Bar Lead, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Cap Boxes, Sword and Body Bells, Seine Taine &c., &c., at JAMSS WILSON'S

LIME: LIME: IME TO ORDER, and in quantities to suit.

\$? per barrel delivered in Kanansville.

\$2 25 " at Magnoia.

Kenansville, April, 1862 NOTE LUST. THE public are hereby forewarned against trading for a Note made payab e to my order and endorsed by m; for five hundred dollars, dated January 1st, 1861, a gued by J. C Carroll, Labon Carroll, and Lott Croom. Payment oas been stopped.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

HAVING been appointed Agent to purchase Arms, Iron, I ead, Copper and Brass for the Confederate States. I request persons having such articles for sale to call on me at the Store of S. B. Jennings, Esq. ALFRED ALDERWAN.

April 22d, 1862.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY. THE THIRTSENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Wimington, N. C., on the SECOND WED. NESDAY, THE 14TH MAY, next. It is presumed that the usual regulations of passing delegates on the Railroads at half price will be observed.

WILL GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.

Wilmington, N. C., April 21st 1862.

TAX LIST NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed at March
Term of the County Court of New Hanover, TAX L'ST
RECEIVER for the District of Wilmington, hereby notifies
all persons that he may be found at the Court House from
the 8th to the 30th of April, both days inclusive, from 10 A.
M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day,
diameter's avented.) for the pursons of receiving their

day's excepted,) for the purpose of receiving their fax Lists. As the returns have to be made by the first of May, so List will be received after the 30th day of April, 1-62. All property not given in by that day will be returned as de linquent.

Tax List Receive KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. BY EXPRESS AS RECEIVED Virle on Field Fortifications and Ar-tillery, with plates; Cooper's Cavalry Tactics; Man-nal for Colt's Revolver; Manry's Skirmishing Drill for

FIFTY RECRUITS WANTED! ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY!!

HEAD QUARTERS

Beef Cattle—In demand. Beeswax 20 cents.

ogs 20.
Cotton Bagging—3lo.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Last sales Family 11 35, super \$11 15.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.

Spirits Turpentine 171.
Tallow 20 to 22.

CHAFLOTTE, April 22.—But little Cotton offering-cales t 6g to 7g. . Flour \$4 75 to \$5 per sack—fair supply. Wheat \$1 +0 to \$1 70-scarce and wanted at the steam

ransported on the Bailroad. Eugar 18 to 21; Molasses \$1 20 to \$1 25. No Falt. Democrat.

TO COMPLETE A COMPANY FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY, in process of formation, for the defence and protection of Wilmington, and the Cape

worse than death.

The young men, the middle aged and the old men of the State have done nobly; but much still remains to be do e, before we are relieved of the evils which invitor is, and

Young men of North Carolina! Young men of the Old

HARNESS.

Mexican, and the three leading styles of Military Kidio

Of all kinds.

oil, I eather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Escabli-hment,
April 21—d&w No. 5 Market street.

JOHN C. MALLARD. 189 2: - 36 2:

Wilmington, N. C., April 19, 1862.

I will receive no List for any District except Wilm rgton JUHN J. CONOLEY.

recruit on his being mustered will also be received by sacrand rations for man and horse will also be received by sacrandars. Recruits are requested to being such weapons as they may have, either sacres, shot guns or pistels. For further particulars apply to or address the undersigned, at Camp Heath, near Wilmington, N. C.

A. F. NEw RIRK, Capt. Comd'g.

Sheriffs are directed to execute this order immediately.

By order BRIG. Gam'L FIENCE.

GRAHAM DAYES, Assist. Adjut. General.

April 10 h, 1862.

Fayetteville Observer copy 6 times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

WE are almost inclined to feel sorry for the death of General Buel, if he be dead or mortally wounded. We would be wholly inclined, but for considerations hereafter to be stated.

Buel, by all accounts was a polite, courteous, humane and honorable gentleman. He restrained the brutality of his subordinates at Nashville and elsewhere. He appears to have been in truth, what Burnside pretended to be. Naturally, such a man must win esteem even from going to Swansboro'. his foes.

But if General Buel was as represented, he was only the more dangerous at this time. We have all read the story of the traveller and his cloak. When the North wind blew furiously he only wrapped his garments the closer around him, but when the sun shone out he cast it off as unnecessary. The deceitful sunshine of Buel's presence might have relaxed the energy, and disarmed the value of the professions contained in the hypocritithe purpose of the men of Tennessee, but the blustering northern blast of such persons as McCook will cause do not convince all that there are but two alternatives, the people to cling with the more tenacity to their inde- victory or absolute ruin; if they do not make the blood of pendence, to wrap themselves the closer, and breast the storm more vigorously the fiercer it blows.

was the Chairman of the Ohio delegation in the Charles- lambs that came to revive the Union feeling in North ton Convention, and he then showed the same spirit of Carolina, and make proselytes to the sway of Abe Linintolerance and subjugation that the North row pro- coln. claims as the rule of its conduct. His terms to the the spirit that animated him then. We can fully be- one baggage wagon—such at least seems to be the most tive brutality of the man now.

Sickles are doing good, for they are opening the eyes of irons and ropes, and went so far as to paddle Mr. Henthe Southern people to what they must regard as the derson, a very respectable man, for having free negroes slight foretaste -- a most inadequate idea of what sub- Buck. They took off everything of value they could mission or subjugation would bring. They show us the get hold of; they broke open tranks-took jewelry, real character of the people with whom we had been so blankets, carpets, towels, everything. In fact they ranlong affiliated, and the real value to be attached to their sacked every house they came to, using the most abusive professions of regard for constitutional rights or even language to all, and the most insulting to the women.the usages of civilized warfare.

WE are pleased to learn that the planters in the Pee Dee section of our State are planting little or no cotton this year, but much corn. So in all the other sections of the State. Of course we speak of things generally. for there are no doubt some persons that will plant their ders are fully confirmed. They even stole all her gold full average of cotton and more, thinking that others will plant corn enough-that there will be very little cotton, and that something will turn up whereby they will make much money. There are some people who, if sent to tophet, would try to cheat the devil, speculate on the brimstone, and huckster out the h-ot-fire at body of Confederate cavalry some time before. six dollars a bushel. May they be well supplied!

The Second Cavalry.

We have received the following account of the affair

Such is the account our correspondent has received, and such the account he has sent us. We trust that fuller accounts may modify it. Col. Robinson was a talented, regularly educated and spirited young officer, and we shall be rejoiced to learn that the report of either his death or capture is incorrect.

On the Right Shoulders.

blame of the Roanoke disaster upon the shoulders of or objects. General Huger and late Secretary of War Benjamin. Both we know are to blame, but Secretary Benjamin

same blunder. There may have been faults in the engineering and in the conduct of matters at Newbern, but the prime fault was in the War Department at Richmond, which would not believe that Burnside's exafter it had been days inside of Hatteras, and after the may occupy in his professions. fall of Roanoke would not believe that Newbern was

Of these matters in connection with Roanoke we and next to Gen. Huger, who seemed to treat the whole matter not only with indifference but contempt.

WE publish to-day the conscription bill as passed by the Confederate Congress. We take it from the Richmond Examiner, and suppose it is in the main correct, but cannot vouch for its being absolutely so.

too important to be discussed without the fullest under-

indulged in without a full knowledge of the circumstances, and all the circumstances; and as our representatives in both branches of the Confederate Congress deemed incompatible with the public safety to make had been on Wednesday night last. public through the press.

These extreme stretches of power can find their justification only in that kind of overruling necessity which permits a man to take human life in self-defence. However sufficient the justification, the necessity must always be a painful one, and the decision upon its existence, innot otherwise reconcileable with our ideas of civil freedom. But as we submit for a time to many things from a sense of duty and a conviction of their necessity, so we will submit to this, when equally convinced.-We cannot be so with our present knowledge. We cannot say, until we hear more, that further knowledge

Awaiting such explanation as we hope to receiveneither joining in querulous denunciation nor in flippant applause, we withhold any further remarks for the present, aware that this is a matter, the true estimate of which must depend upon a true and full knowledge of all the antecedent circumstances and the apprehended

pickets. The Yankers turned out three burdred men that respect. against them, killing fifteen of our men. The balance retreated to the Fort and Col. White fired canister at the enemy killing large numbers of them. The enemy has built a battery on the beach within two miles of the Fort and planted mortars and large seige pieces .-He has thirteen large vessels outside. He has also sent to Newbern for gun-boats to operate in the Sound -

The Yankees in Onslow ... Their True Character .. Atrocious Outrages.

We are enabled to lay the following facts, not ruwhom we are opposed, and the character of the contest in which we are engaged. If these facts do not show every man in the State tingle through his veins, and every heart swell with the desire for revenge, then noth-We know the bitterness of this man McCook. He ing can. These are the mild-mannered saints, the pet

The enemy, in their late visit to Onslow county. South were unconditional surrender. We knew exactly brought over one regiment, one piece of artillery, and lieve all that we have read of the arrogant and vindic- correct account. In the neighborhood through which they passed, they committed the most unheard of dep-McCook and Burnside and the Honorable Daniel redations,-carried off all the prominent citizens in alternative to resistance and success. They give us a bound to him. Mr. Pelletier they cowhided, also a Mr. They incited the negroes to fight against their masters telling them that in a few days they would have a line of pickets from Newbern and Swansboro',-that they

would be back in 7 or 8 days with reinforcements. The robberies committed at the house of Mrs. Senand silver, gold and silver plate, jewelry, gold watch, notes, title deeds, and so forth. In fact, the half of these outrages has not been told. They took everything they could carry off. Their only excuse we hear of, was that Mrs. Sanders had given entertainment to a suffered loss of property in the cause, but unfortunately

The Second Cavalry Regiment.

We learn that the fight in which the Second Cavalry regiment was engaged, took place on Sunday night at in which a portion of the Second Cavalry (formerly John Gillett's, in the lower part of Jones County. The commanded by Col. Spruil) were engaged. The source force on our side was about two hundred cavalry under from which it comes is beyond question, so far as his in- Col. Robinson, that of the enemy was an infantry regiment returning from their raid in Onslow. The Yan-It appears that on Saturday the Second Cavalry, or kees fired from the dwelling house and all the outa part of them, under command of Lt.Col.Robinson went | houses, and our cavalry were forced to retreat with on scout. He had captured a body of Yankee Pickets a loss of five men and fifteen horses killed, and and was returning, when, below Trenton and near Wm. forty double barrelled guns left. The Yankees say "Knights of the Golden Circle," which society had McDaniel's he was surprised and very much cut to they have two prisoners, and that they are officers.— ramifications throughout the entire country, and a great pieces by a large body of the enemy's Cavalry, losing Col. Robinson is not known to be killed, but has not his prisoners and a number of men. Lieut. Col. Robin- been heard of since the battle. The enemy's loss is certainly larger than ours.

MR. MERCIER, the French Minister accredited to the court of Abraham Lincoln, has arrived at Richmond, and his arrival has given rise to a good deal of speculation. We presume the ostensible object of his mission is to see about some interests the French government holds in tobacco now stored in Richmond. But of this there can be no certainty. We only assume this, as it The Congressional Committee of Enquiry put the would afford an available cloak for any ulterior designs spies, called the "Snake Hunters." Their duties and

He may wish to see the Confederate authorities-to observe things for himself, and to report to his master at the Tuilleries, whose great aim has been to extend The Newbern disaster is also a continuation of the what he calls the calls the influence of France. No doubt Louis Napoleon wishes to be as well posted as sent down to Cincinnati to " work up the scent " there, possible in regard to matters and things occurring on this continent, and from both points of view, and we may rest assured that no sentimental considerations will pedition was destined for any part of this State, even at all influence his conduct, however large a space they saddlebags were opened and returned after a long deten-

Mr. Mercier visits Richmond at a critical time, when from both sides, and when at all points great events spoke at the time of the fall of that island, stating where loom up in the not distant future. We took occasion the blame attached, primarily to Secretary Benjamin, to refer, a few days since, to the not wholly unfounded with established and recognised governments, unless in cases where the interests of their own selfish policy might impel them to the pursuit of a different course. Let things go favorably for the Confederacy during the next few weeks, and Mr. Mercier It is, beyond question, the most important measure and his sovereign may be well enough inclined to recogthat has ever passed the Confederate Congress. It is nise the Southern Confederacy as an existing fact demanding recognition, and the war upon it for subjugastanding, not only of the effect of all its provisions, but | tion as a useless atrocity; but let the course of events also of the circumstances under which it was passed and be or appear to be different and who knows what resothe supposed necessity existing at the time for its pas- lution the Nephew of His Uncle may come to. Where No appeal in opposition could reach Congress before like the Emperor of the Coup d' Etat would hardly be ly attacks upon us, insulting in the highest degree. its adjournment on Monday. No fair criticism can be so hard run for an excuse as to adopt the clumsy one of the wolf when determined to quarrel with the lamb. -That very tobacco business might serve his purpose.

From the l'eninsula we have really nothing new .will be home next week, we may have an opportunity What is doing or about being done there we cannot of learning from themselves what, perhaps, might be say. Up to the latest telegraphic dates all was as it

From the West there is also nothing. A report coming from Marietta, Ga, to the effect that Buell had on Wednesday attacked the united forces of Beauregard and Van Dora and been repulsed with severe and heavy loss, appears to us to be perfectly apochryphal.-Unless all accounts lie, Wednesday was one of the days volves a deep responsibility. So in this case. We must of armistice for burying the dead and attending to the look upon the action of the law as merely temporary, sick and wounded. We mean Wednesday of last week, like martial law. We must look upon its character as for of course we have nothing as late as Wednesday of ard in a tolerably hard crowd, but, to give a certain old

> THE telegraph works rather badly and the mails are and stop the tongues of our guard by a game at euchre interrupted and irregular. To arrive at any conclusions when in tumbled our tormentor, (perish the very memory we must sift rumours-collate reports and consult every avenue of information, and then our conclusions are far and all. We kept on, but the others hesitated—a voice

The raid of a Federal force to take possession of the line of the Memphis and Charleston Road at Hunts out a soldier and obtained two bottles of brandy, at ville and Stevenson, seems to have been made more with same time filling a tumbler two thirds tull; we declined the view of cutting of communication by injuring the when he said, "you ——, d—— you for a rebel, you track and burning bridges, than by permanently holding such advanced position.

Road, was a part of the same scheme. A somewhat circuitous communication for the transportation of mu. that he must put the fellow out, but he at first declined. Says the bully, throwing off a half tumbler of the liquid Now is the Time—Recruits Wanted.

Captain Newkirk advertises for fifty recruits to fill circuitous communication for the transportation of municipal fire, here's your health, —, you d—rebel. I say, stop them cards, I don't allow no such amusements in

We learn that on Saturday or Sunday last fighting Murireesboro. The waters of the Umberland & Fennescommenced at Fort Macon. Col. White had sent out see will soon be at their low stage, and we will therefore part of his force on the beach to attack the enemy's be placed on more of an equality with the enemy in

We do not like to indulge in those beautiful programmes, which, foretelling brillant success, look so dazzling upon paper. Bunkum has been thoroughworked out of the Southern people, and nothing that looks like "blowing" will go down .-Without yielding to any extravagant expectation, we can still say that our hopes are now much higher than They say that as soon as they take the Fort they are they were some months since, because our people seem to be more soberly and "terribly in earnest." The, chain of disaster has been broken, if but ever so little and the blow at Shiloh was not little.

GOOD FRIDAY is a day honored by several Christian mours, before the public. They cught to be sufficient denominations, and in some countries marked by a cesto open the eyes of all to the nature of the enemy to sation of all secular purcuits. Others again accord to it no special observance. There are no sabbaths in war-time, and few holidays, and even Catholics themselves, in Catholic countries, have fought battles on cal proclamation of Burnside and Goldsborough; if they Friday, while Sunday is notoriously a day marked by word. The coward quailed, and like a snarling cur, who decisive engagements.

To-day, we are just reminded, is Good Friday, and of course the day after to-morrow will be Easter Sunday, and then L nt will be over, but hardly the days of abstipence. We dely Heliogabalus himself to indulge his gluttonous propensities with no greater facilities for their gratification than our market affords. Even an ostrich would be put to it to find his favourite repast of old iron hinges with a little oil on them.

THE military necessities of the Confederacy m ke denands upon the transporting powers of the railroads to which the mails themselves must yield the precedence, and the result is that our exchange list may be put down as an uncertain quantity Sometimes it is large and interesting, and sometimes again it is neither. None of the Raleigh papers have reached us this week, and to- down some Federal's throat. day nothing West of Raleigh, unless it be a Wades boreugh Argus, which probably came by way of Cheraw. We have no Norfolk Day Book. We do not know what has happened to our venerable friend of the Goldsboro' Tribune, for it has ceased coming. We are pretty much thrown upon our own resources and our

files for matter to interest our readers.

For the Jonreal. Personal Experiences in Lincolndom

Our numerous visitors were all actuated by curiosity. a desire, either under pretence of friendly conversation to entrap us into some acknowledgement, or to insult us and abuse Secesh. They had not yet learnt the word rebel. There was one exception, however, in an old steamboat Captain, who kept tavern on the levee; he was orthodox, according to our acceptation, and had he was "too many sheets in the wind" to pilot his case through. He had got hold of one of our thirsty guards, and by plying him well with liquor, had induced the fellow to take him to see us. He came to offer us the use of a fine library, and to place at our disposal his services to procure anything we might want. Unfortunately, however, he got on politics with the Captain of the guard, and thereby forgetting his prudence, caused nis own dismissal and our forfeiture of his kind offer, for we were not allowed to receive the books for fear they might contain some dreadful secesh plot.

We wrote to Cincinnati for identification, but upon one pretext or another, our letter was detained for a ong time. In the meanwhile some of our sapient iailors got it into their heads that we were connected with the Cincincati, and here was the golden op-

portunity. Detaining our letter under false pretenses, they sent up the country for a man called Bill Rainey, formerly a detective policeman in Cincinnati, but now the leader of a band of freebooters under the immediate guardianship of Gen. Rosencranz This redoubtable chief, with the euphoneous Teutonic name, formerly a coal oil and candle manufacturer in Porkpoolis, and now custodier of the liberty of Western Virginia, was doubtless chosen by Abraham to enlighten these people. But to return; this Bill Rainey was captain of a band of 200 men, who acted as scouts and doubt, murder Southern rights men. Themselves were the judges, a very competent and disinterested authority as you will allow, and of all the plunder obtained in this infamous manner, they were allowed to retain 40 per cent., the remaining 60 going to the coffers of Father Abraham. Well, Rainey could not recognize us, and was

carrying our letter with him. He endeavored to make a mountain out of a mole hill, and returned as wise, or rather as foolish, as he went. A letter came to our address, but we were never allowed even to see it. Our tion, rifled of many articles, stolen on pretext of their being contraband. Our friendly captain was detailed on some duty down the river, a few days after our imthe temporary capital of the Confederacy is threatened prisonment, and on departing, left us in the special charge of his assistant, (he was quartermaster,) a contemptibly low scoundrel, named Boggs, but of him anon. The captain came to see if we were in safe keeping. In the course of conversation, he was complainapprehensions of European intervention against us, and ing to some of the guard that his men had stolen his to the disposition of principalities and powers to side new great coat that cost him some thirty dollars, and cold, rainy night, and laboring under a severe cold, without overcoat or shawl. We had a valuable Scotch plaid, as large as a double blanket, and as the man had shown us some little attention during our captivity, and as we thought, probably saved our life at the time of arrest, we said that if he was not going to be away long, he was welcome to our shawl. He replied that he was only going as far as Portsmouth, (on the Ohio) and would be back on the return boat. He took the shawl and we never saw it again. We met the fellow afterwards on the cars going to Louisville, as we shall describe in its place. The ruffian Boggs, to whose tender mercies we were consigned, from the moment he was there is a will, there is always a way, and adroit schemers in charge commenced a series of cowardly and dastrad-We never could discover the cause of his malignity and deep-seated spite. We had never seen or spoken to him previously. When sober, he never came to our room, but when drunk, which was, if one might judge from appearances, his normal condition, he continually haunted our presence, even making free with our bed, and bringing in with him others as drunk, but less brutal than himself. We afterwards discovered who this Lincoln officer was, and some of his antecedents. He was the son of a steamboat blacksmith in Cincinnati, had once lived in Memphis where, in a disreputable brawl he had assinated a man, and was held to trial for murder. He failed getting his deserts as too many of the same kidney unfortunately do, and fresh from a Southern jail he joined Lincoln's ban of noble potriots to do valiant battle against the birthright of the Southern people.-Like master like man. It we are to judge of a man according to the old fashioned axiom, "birds of a feather flock together," we shall find honest Abe and crafty Sew

> gentleman his due, we shall not insist on the truism. One evening we were trying to kill the weary hours of his lowering, scowling countenance!) drunk as usual and pitched into bed, hat, great coat, muddy boots, pipe from the bed "I say you,————(calling us familiarly by our first and middle name,—he must have had game, or pretended to do so, for we were getting so en-

to enlist at once in volunteer companies, and thus secure the bounty officed. By delay, all persons between the ages of 18 and 35, not already in the service, will be ensured under the conscription act recently passed by containing and well-and officed under the conscription act recently passed by containing and well-and officed under the conscription act recently passed by containing and well-and officed under the conscription act recently passed by containing and well-and officed under the conscription act recently passed by containing and well-and officed under the conscription act recently passed by containing and well-and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of the latter upon the former and the latter upon

being acquainted with a single rood of the topography, we hesitated attempting it; judging that, in our ignowance, we might just as likely as not "get out of the Hotel, at Camp McDonald, on the W. & A. R. I hotel, at Camp McDonald, on the W. & A. R. I his, and he would let us know we had to do brandy nor his presence. His sc wling look and lowering brows were hideous, while he became perfectly livid with bate, and using the most borrible imprecations, he drew out his pistol. We sat perfectly still and simply looked the would-be assassin in the face, without one stops his yelping and retreats when faced, he moved away. We saw the scoundrel was making for our rear, and we wheeled round. Meantime the Captain of the gnard, a Virginia Frenchman, seized Boggs and pointing his large horse ristol at him, forced him out of the room. I'he same night, while we were asleep, he returned, vowing vengeance, but was met by our Frenchman, and ordered out, when, refusing to go, a desperate struggle ensued, pistols flashed, knives gleamed and curses flew like leaves in autumn, but "nobody was burt," and Monsier fairly pitched the brave out of doors. We saw very little of him after this, but we had the satisfaction of knowing that shortly after, he got a most unmerciful chastisement at the hands of a soldier, and was thereafter broken. We took our meals at the public table under surveilance of our ubiquitous body guard, two of whom accompanied us to and from our meals and during the process of feeding, stood sentry behind our chair, fearful that we might escape by jumping

CNSLOW COUNTY, April 16th, 1862. MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:
Fighting has been going on at Fort Macon for the last the day, but they were met by three hundred. Fifteen of our men were killed. The remainder recreated to the Fort.—

The standard of the fort.—

The remainder recreated to the fort.— The Federals then commenced the attack on the Fort, but have sent to Newbern for the gun-boats. They are also erecting a battery on Begue Banks, two miles from the

from Fort Macon. I would give you some curious particu-lars about the movements of the enemy, but for fear of interfering with some military arrangement. I have visited a great many houses since the Yankees visited this county. It is really heart-rending to see the situation their unfor-tunate inmates are left in. An aged and decrepid lady was marched round her own house at the point of the bayonet. several servants went off with the invaders. They then took all her jewelry, silver plate, bed, horses and mules. All other persons were treated equally bad, and some men were whipped and carried off in chains.

From the Charleston Courier.

Our Army Correspondence .- The Great Battle. CORINTH, MISS., Tuesday, April 8, 1862. There is such confusion and exaggeration attending everything connected with the late battle, that it is im-

possible to give you a connected history. The main points, currente calamo, are that our forces attacked the enemy early Sunday morning, Gen. Hardee leading his divison in the van. The Federals numbered some sixty thousand, while the total number of our own force engaged was less than forty thousand .-Notwithstanding this immense advantage held by the enemy, we carried the day at every point. Our troops seemed to be irresistible, and battery after battery fell before their impetuous charges, until we had accumulated no less than eighty guns, all of which. With the exception of two, we still retain. During the fight the brigade of Gen. Prentiss was surrounded by the Confederates, and captured.

Yesterday he made a speech to his men here in Corinth, in which he said that they were in the hands of a high minded, honorable people, and could not have succumbed to a braver enemy. For himself, he observed that he was perfectly satisfied with his share of the war, and did not care how soon it stopped.

Our commanders displayed the most gallant daring, heading successive charges in person, riding up and down the lines, encouraging the troops, and remaining in the thickest of the fire. This will account for the death of Albert Sidney Johnston, the General-in-Chief, and the wounds of Rushrod Johnson, Hindman, Breckinridge, Gladden and others

All these officers covered themselves with glory .-Gladden continued to rally his troops enthusiastically, after his arm was shot away. Breckinridge had three horses killed under him, the first being a six thousand dollar animal recently presented. Poor Sidney Johnston was struck no less than three times, while in the act of leading a charge upon the enemy's camp, twice in the body and once in the leg. The latter severed the femoral artery, and soon after he fell from his horse into as his Aid, and died upon the spot. His only words were: "My wound is mortal." His life oozed away. Tilton, and on through 'alton. The rails which they had taken up last they took off with them—besides throwing the track occasionally—hoping thereby the great General rested in his last sleep, undisturbed by the sounds of shot and shell and the shouts of his own victorious columns. His body has been sent to

New Orleans. The battle on Monday terminated about five o'clock. the enemy being driven back to the river, and under cover of their gunboats. We slept in their camps and captured a large number of stores and arms. The next morning they renewed the assault with the reinforcements that had come up during the night under Buell, and all day yesterday the battle waged with a fierceness which has no paralled on this continent. For ten long hours the two armies—the enemy now nearly two to one-encountered each other with variable success .-Sometimes we gave back and sometimes they; but as night approached, the brigade under Breckinridge formed in line of battle, supported by artillery, and made a final charge which swept every thing before them and compelled the Federals again to fall back to their gunpoats. This time the fight was not renewed, and taking advantage of the lull, our own army quietly, but

with admirable order, fell back to their original position.
Our cavalry still occupy the battle field. To-day an armistice of three days has been asked for by the Federals, for the purpose of burying their dead. The request was granted by Beauregard, and our own army will to-morrow commence the work of interring the killed and bringing away the wounded. I think we have fully five thousand prisoners, who have been sent to Memphis and New Orleans. It is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory results as regards casualties, but the number of wounded far exceeds the usual proportion to the killed. We have probably lost not less than twentyfive hundred or three thousand men; the enemy twice that number, the ground in some places being strewn with the victims.

The wounded still continue to come in, and the houses in Corinth are rapidly filling up. The hotel has been turned into a hospital, and five hundred men are already here covering the floors.

While I write I am sitting on the floor of one of the corridors, with the bodies of the living and the dead ranged on either side and opposite as far as the eye can reach. Groans fill the air, surgeons are busy at work by candle-light, a few women are ministering to the wants of the suffering, the atmostphere is fetid with the stench of wounds, and the rain is pouring down upon thousands who yet lie out upon the blocdy ground of

In fact it is already understood that the enemy have fallen back over the Tennessee, demoralized and broken in ranks and spirits. Van Dorn has arrived with reinforcements, and Price is on his way here. The report is prevalent to night that Buell has been

killed, and that his papers are in possession of Col. Bat-tle. A thousand rumors are in circulation, too wild and extravagant in their character to be worthy of raged at the fellow's insolence that we fairly trembled record. Should to-morrow sift out more truth, I shall The engine-stealing on the Atlanta and Western with excitement. We told the Captain of the guard write at length and leisure. It is now midnight, and I have been twenty hours without rest or food.

rance, we might just as likely as not "get out of the frying pan into the fire." On another occasion, while we were seated by the fire quietly smoking our pipe, this brutal fellow came in his usual condition to our room and forced an outrance. He made some remarks, but we studiously avoided peying any beed, not even looking his way, he d—d us for considering ourself, a d—rebel, too good to drink with him. He would let us know who he was—he had command here, and d—any man that dared disobey his orders; this room was his, and he would let us know we had to do starting and daring act.

Hotel, at Camp McDonald, on the W. & A. R. R., where several regiments of soldiers are now encamper. The moving mail and passenger train had left here at 4, a m., on last Saturday morning as usual, and had stopped there for breakfast. The conductor, Wm. A. Fuller, the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine and baggage cars, mounted the engine, pulled open the valve, put on all steam, and left conductor, or passenger and baggage cars, mounted the engine, pulled open the valve, put on all steam, and left conductor, or passenger and baggage cars, mounted the engine as the valve, put on all steam, and left conductor, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the valve, put on all steam, and left conductor, or passenger and baggage cars, mounted the engine as the valve, put on all steam, and left conductor, or passenger and baggage cars, mounted the engine as the valve, put on all steam, and left conductor, who have the conductor, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoupled the engine as the table, when some eight men, having uncoup starting and daring act.
This unheard of act was doubtless undertaken at that

just what he told us. We loathed the fellow too intensely to allow of our appearing angry, and told him in as indefferent a tone as we could assume, that he might spare his wind and leave the room, for we should hold no intercourse with him,—we neither wished his brandy nor his presence. His secwling look and lowerimate conclusion, and but for the will, energy and quick good judgment of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Cain, and Mr. Angood judgment of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Cain, and Mr. Anthony Murphy, the intelligent and practical foreman of the wood department of the State Road Shor, who accidentally went on the train from this place that morning, their calculations would have worked out as originally contemplated, and the results would have been obtained long ere this reaches the eyes of our readers—the most terrible to us of any that we can conceive as possible, and unequaled by anything attempted or conceived since this war commenced. Now for the chase!

These three determined men, without a moment's delay, out out after the flying train—on foot, smidst shouts of aughter by the crowd, who, though lost in amazement at laughter by the crowd, who, though lost in amazement at the unexpected and daring act, could not repress their risibility at seeing three men start after a train on foot, which they had just witnessed depart at lightning speed. They put on their speed, and ran along the track for three miles, when they came across some track raisers who had loyed on railraads, on which to carry their tools. This truck and men were at once "impressed." They took it by turns of two at a time to run behind this truck and push it along all up grades and level portions of the road, and let it drive at will on all the down grades. A little way further up the fugitive adventurers had stopped, cut the telegraph wires and torn up the track. Here the pursuers were thrown off peil mell, truck and men, upon the side of the road. Fortunately "nobody was hurt on our side." The truck was soon placed on the road again; enough hands were left to repair the track, and with all the power Station, some twenty miles above.

Here, most fortunately, Major Cooper's old coal engine, the "Yonah"—one of the first engines on the State Road

—was standing out, fired up. This venerable locomotive was immediately turned upon her old racer at the tap of the drum, pricked up her ears and made fine time to King-

The fugitives, not expecting such early pursuit, quietly ook in wood and water at Cass Station, and borrowed schedule from the tank tender upon the plausible plea that they were running a pressed train, loaded with powder for Beauregard. The attentive and patriotic tank tender, Mr. Wm. Russell, said he gave them his schedule, and would Wm. Russell, said he gave them his schedule, and would have sent the shirt off his back to Beauregard, if it had been asked for. Here the adventurous fugitives inquired a end of the switch they should go in on at Kingston. When there, told the powder story, readily got the switch key, went on the upper turn out, and waited for the down way freight train to pass. To all inquiries they replied with the same powder story.
When the freight train had passed, they immediately pro-

when the freight train had passed, they immediately pro-ecteded on to the next station—Adairsville—where they were to meet the regular down freight train. At some point on the way they had taken on some fitty cross-ties, and before reaching Adairsville, they stopped on a curve, tore up the rails, and put seven cross ties on the track— no doubt intending to wreck the down freight train, which would be along in a few minutes. They had out upon the engine a red handkerchief as a kind of flag or signal, which, in railroading, means another train is behind—thereby in-dicating to all that the regular passenger train would be along presently. They stopped a moment at Adairsville, and said Fuller, with the regular passenger train, was beind and would wait at Kingston for the freight train, and told the conductor thereon to push ahead and meet him at that point. They passed on to Calhoun, where they met the down passenger train, due here at 4.20 p. m., and without making any stop, they proceeded—on, on, and on.

But we must return to Fuller and his party whom we have unconsciously left on the "Younh" making their way to King ton. Arriving there and learning the adventurers were but twenty minutes a head, they left the "Yonah" to blow off, while they meunted the engine of the Rome Branch Road, which was ready fired up and waiting for the arrival of the passengers nearly due, when it would have much damage. The rolling stock of the railroad company teered for the chase, some at Acworth, Allatoona, Kingston and other points, taking such arms as they could lay their hands on at the moment; and with this fresh engine they set out with ail speed but with great "care and cau tion," as they had scarcely time to make Adairsville before the down freight train would leave that point. Sure enough, they discovered this side of Adairsville three rails torn up and other impediments in the way. They "took up in time to prevent an accident, but could proceed with the train no further. This was most vexatious, and it may have been in some degree disheartening, but it did not cause the slightest relaxation of efforts, and as the result proved, was cut little in the way of the dead game, pluck and resolution of Fuller and Murphy, who left the engine and again put out on foct alone! After running two miles they met the down freight train, one mile out from Adairs-ville. They immediately reversed the train, and run backwards to Adairsville—put the cars on the siding and pres-sed forward, making fine time to Calhoun, where they met the regular down passenger train. Here they halted a moment, took on board a telegraph operator, and a number of men, who again volunteered, taking their guns along—and continued the chase. Mr. Fuller also took on here a company of track hands to repair the track as they went

A short distance above Calhoun they flushed their game on a curve, where they doubtless supposed themselves out of danger, and were quietly oiling the engine, taking up the track, &c. Discovering that they were pursued, they mounted and sped away, throwing out upon the track as they went along the heavy cross ties they had prepared themselves with. This was done by breaking out the end of the hindmost box car, and pitching them out. Thus, "nip and tuck," they passed with fearful speed Resaca, ut cross-ties upon the track occasionally-hoping thereby the more surely to impede the pursuit; but all this was like tow to the torch of fire, to the now thoroughly aroused, excited and eager pursuers. These men, though so much excited and influenced by so much determination, still re-tained their well-known caution, were looking out for this danger and discovered it, and though it was seemingly an insuperable obstacle to their making any headway in pursuit, was quickly overcome by the genius of Fuller and Murphy. Coming to where the rails were torn up, they stopped, tore up rails behind them, and laid them down before, till they had passed over that obstacle. When the crossties were reached, they hauled to and threw them off, and thus proceeded, and under these difficulties gained on the frightened fugitives. At Daltor they halted a moment.—Fuller put off the telegraph operator, with instructions to telegraph to Chattanooga to have them stopped, in case he should fail to overhaul them. Fuller pressed on in hot chase—sometimes in sight—as much to prevent their cut-ting the wires before the message could be sent, as to catch them. The daring adventurers stopped just opposite and very near to where Col. Glenn's regiment is encamped, and cut the wires, but the operator at Dalton had put the message through about two munites before. They also again tore up the track, cut down a telegraph pole, and placed the rail on the track. The pursuers stopped again and got over this impediment in the same manner they did before—taking up rails behind and laying them down before. Once over this, they shot on and passed through the great tunnel, at Tunnel Hill, being then only five minutes behind. The fugitives still finding themselves closely pursued, uncoupled two of the box cars from the engine, to impede the progrees of the pursuers. Fuller hastily coupled them to the front of his engine, and pushed them ahead of him to the first turn-out or siding, where they were left—thus preventing the collision the adventurers intended.

Thus, the engine thieves passed Ringgold, where they began to fag. They were out of wood, water, and oil. Their rapid running and inattention to the engine, had melted all the brass from the journals. They had no time to repair or refit, for an iron horse of more bottom was close behind.—Fuller and Murphy and their men soon came within 400 years of them when the figures impred from the contract of them. yards of them, when the fugitives jumped from the engine and lef it—three on the north side and five on the south—al fleeing precipitately and scattering through the thicket.— Fuller and his party also took to the woods after them.— Some gentlemen, also we'l armed, took the engine and some cars of the down passenger train at Ca'houn, and followed up Fuller and Murphy and their party in the chase but a short distance behind, and reached the place of the stampede but a very few moments after the first pursuers did.—
A large number of men were soon mounted, armed, and scouring the entire country in search of them. Fortunately, there was a militia muster at Ringgold. A great many countrymen were in town. Hearing of the chase, they put out on foot and on horseback in every direction, in search of the fugitives. All of the eight men were captured, and are now safely lodged in jail. They confessed that they belonged to Lincoln's army, and had been sent down from Sh lbyvilie to burn the bridges between here and Chattanooga; and that the whole party consisted of nineteen men, eleven of whom were dropped at several points on the road as they came down, to assist in the burning of the bridges

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Fuller and Mnr. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Fuller and Murphy. Their indomitable energy, and quick, correct judgment and decision in the many difficult contingencies connected with this unheard of emergency, has saved all the railroad bridges above Ringgold from being burned; and the most daring scheme that the revolution has developed has been thwarted. Had they succeeded in burning the bridges, the enemy at Huntsville would have occupied Chattanooga before Sunday night. Yesterday they would have been in Knoxville, and thus had possession of all East Tennessee. Our forces at Knoxville, Greenville and Cumberland Gap, would, ere this, have been in the hands of the enemy. Then reinforcements from all the eastern and The stands of his cavalry company for the war. Good officer, and we would suggest that now is the time foo enlist at once in volunteer companies, and thus secure the bounty offered. By delay, all persons between the bounty offered. By delay, all persons between the bounty offered.

The standard of thousand, and that a large number of the best cannon in their possion are in promount their possion are in promount their possion are in promount the cards, I don't allow no such ammusements in their possion are in promount their possion are in possion are in promount their possion are in possion are inpossion are i

understand it all. They were to move upon Chat and Knoxville as soon as the bridges were burnt, as in that State in the rear. It was all a deep laid scheme.—
There were but two miscalculations in the whole programme: they did not expect men to start out afoot to pursue them, and they did not expect these pursuers on foot to find Major ('ooper's o'd '' Yonah'' standing there all ready fired up. Their calculations on every other point were dead certainties, and would have succeeded perfectly. This would have eclipsed anything Capt. Morgan ever attempt.

ed. To think of a parcel of Federal soldiers, officers and privates, coming down into the heart of the Confederate States—for they were here in Atlanta and at Marietta—(some of them got on the train at Marietta that morning and others were at Big Shanty;) of playing such a serious game on the State Road, which is under the control of our prompt, energetic and sagacious Governor, to seize the passenger train on this road right at Camp McDereld the game on the State Road, which is under the control of our prompt, energetic and sagacious Governor, to seize the passenger train on this road, right at Camp McDonald, where he has a number of Georgia regiments encamped, and run off with it; to burn the bridges on this same road, and go safely through to the Federal lines—all this would have been a feather in the cap of the man or men who executed it.

RALEIGH, April 11, 1862

RALEIGH, April 11, 1862.

To His Excellency.

HENRY T. CLARK,

Governor of North Carolina.

Sir: The inquiry which you made yesterday respecting the value of the brine which has been employed for preserving meat is important at this time. Old brine will contain a large proportion of the salt used, and may be recovered by boiling. Let the brine be poured into an iron kettle, and stir in. while cold, the whites of several eggs. Boil the brine and skim off the dirt from the top as long as it rises. Now strain the liquid, while hot, in order to free it from a stringy sediment. Boil again and skim, if necessary, reducing the quantity of brine by evaporation until a pelicle reducing the quantity of brine by evaporation until a pelicle of fine salt forms upon the surface. It may now be set by to cool, while crystals of nearly pure salt will be formed.

The brine should never be boiled till a dry mass is formed,

and white as table salt.

Most truly your servant, E. EMMONS. State Geologic

as in that case, it will be impure and dark colored. By re-

peating the evaporation, the salt may be obtained as pure

P. S.—If the brine is stirred while cooling, fine salt will be formed; if it is allowed to cool at rest, a coarse salt will

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE ENEMY OPPOSITE FBEDFRICKSBURG, VA. RICHMOND, VA., April 18th, 1862. The enemy occupied Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, this morning. The Confederates burnt the bridges across the Rappahannock river and evacuated the city.

[SECOND DISPATUH.] CONFEDERATE CONGRESS .- THE FEDERALS OPPO-SITE FREDERICKSBURG .- GEN. JACKSON EN. GAGED WITH THE FEDERAL FORCES .- FUNERAL OF COL. MCKINNEY.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18th, 1862. The Senate has passed a bill increasing the postage to ten cents on single letters; also the House bill prohibiting the sale of cotton, sugar and tobacco to the enemy.

The House has passed a bill to raise bands of Partisan Rangers. Gen. Van Dorn's report of the battle of Arkansas ha

been presented. At four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday the Yankees appeared six miles from Falmouth, Va. Our pickets were driven in, and several were wounded. The infantry and cavalry were sent out to meet the enemy, who twice repulsed them. The enemy being in large force advanced, when our troops fell back to Fredericksburg, and set fire to

at the Depot. The panic among the inhabitants was tremendous. Our troops evacuated the city, when the enemy sent shell after them, which struck the Cotton Factory, doing

three bridges across the river; they also burnt three steam-

boats and twenty-two vessels loaded with one hundred

thousand bushels of corn, and one hundred bales of cotton

as all saved, except eight cars. FROM DECATUR AND HUNTSVILLE, ALA. LYNCHBURG, VA., April 18th, 1862. The Knoxville Register has a dispatch dated Bridgeport,

April 16th, which states that neither Decatur nor Decatur bridge had been taken by the Federals at that date. There were three thousand Yankees at Huntsville, the balance having fallen back, and there was none on this side. The steamboat Lookout was not taken, but is at Gunters. ville, with two thousand sacks of Government corn and salt. The Petrie is untouched.

A man from Nashville says that the enemy were removing their stores, the sick, and their cannon over the river to

Edgefield. A gentleman from War Trace says that Col. Stearns' force killed seventy-five of the enemy in a late fight, and wounded a large number. Only two bridges had been burnt on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Our pickets went to Bellefonte last night, but saw no enemy. From the best information it is believed that the enemy has gone back to Huntsville.

A report, seemingly reliable, by the Orange train this evening, states that Stonewall Jackson had a fight with the enemy yesterday morning, but the enemy being in overpowering numbers, Jackson fell back, and was in full retreat toward Staunton. There was no statement of the loss on either side, further than that forty Confederates had been taken prisoners. It was supposed that Gen. Jackson would not make a stand until he reached Waynesboro'.

Col. Mckinney, who was killed on the Peninsula on Wednesday last, was buried here this evening. There was a

MORE REGIMENTS .- We learn by letter from Raleigh this morning that soldiers still pour in there. There is much sickness among them. The 49th Regiment has organized by the election of Capt. Stephen D. Ramseur Colonel, — Eliason, of Salisbury, Lieut. Col., and L. M. McAfee, of Cleveland, Major. The Regiment is composed as follows :-

-Capt. Fleming, McDowell county. B—Capt. Ward, Chatham county. C—P. B. Chambers, Iredell county. D—Wm. M. Black, Moore county.

E-A. D. Moore, Iredell county. F_J. T Davis, Mecklenburg county. G.R. Roberts, Cleveland county. H.-C. Q. Petty, Gaston county. K -- Baxter, Lincoln county,

Craton of Goldsboro', Colonel; Jas. Washington of Goldsboro', Lieut. Col., and Geo. B. Wortham of Oxford, Major. It is composed of the following compa-

The 50th Regiment has also been organized,-M. D.

A—Capt. J. C. Van Hook, Person county. B—E. McC. Atkinson, Robeson county. C—R. D. Lunceford, Johnston county. D—H. J. Ryals, E. John B. Griswold, Wayne county. E—John B. Griswold, Wayne county.

F—J. O. A. Kelly, Moore county.

G—George W. Andrews, Rutherford county.

H—J. H. Atkinson, Harnett county.

I—John B. Faves, Rutherford county.

L—Complete Milling

Fayelleville Observer, 17th inst. Correspondence of the New York Herald.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 13, 1862. On Friday, while the Twelfth New York Volunteers, in ommand of Major Barnum, were on picket in front of the enemy's works near York river, a regiment of rebels came out from under cover and advanced ir line of battle. The Major rallied about three hundred of his men to receive them at musket range, pouring in a deadly fire of Minnie balls, when the rebels retired, leaving their dead and wounded, which they afterwards removed in ambulances.

Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable force from another point, driving in our entire pickets, and burned a dwelling used by the Union troops. During both these skirmishes we had three men slightly

The Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiments had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we had two men killed and four wounded

for the first time. The stern wheel steamboat Wissahickon, of Philadelphia

while entering a creek yesterday, was fired upon by the rebel's water battery, passing very close to her cabin.

The army is busily occupied in pushing forward the necessary operations for an advance.

The preparations of General McClellan are vigorously prosecuted. His vigilance is sleepless and his arrangements complete. overestimated. There is reason to believe that the rebel strength is over one hundred thousand, and that a large